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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Twenty-Seventh Annual Festival

1907

The Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia

December Twenty-third ::: Nineteen Hundred and Seven

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NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Annual festival... 11th-38th; 1891-1918.
[Philadelphia, 1892?]-1919.
28v.

Each volume contains list of officers and members, and constitution of the Society.

New England Society
of Pennsylvania

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With the Compliments of the Secretary

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Council of the Society, 1908

President

Joseph G. Darlington

Vice-Presidents

Theodore N. Ely
Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer

Edward P. Borden

Secretary

Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain

Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician

Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

ONE YEAR

Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
Parker S. Williams
George Woodward, M.D.

TWO YEARS

John H. Converse
N. Parker Shortridge
Hon. James M. Beck
Theodore Frothingham

THREE YEARS

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Justus C. Strawbridge
Hon. Charles Emory Smith
Charles A. Brinley

Standing Committees of the Council

On Admission of Members

The First Vice-President
The Secretary
Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Hon. James M. Beck
George Woodward, M.D.

Finance

All the Officers except the
Chaplain and Physician

Charity

The President
The Chaplain
The Physician
Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Hon. Charles Emory Smith
Theodore Frothingham

Entertainment

The Second Vice-President
John H. Converse
N. Parker Shortridge
Justus C. Strawbridge
Edward P. Borden

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Presidents

1881-84 . . . Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-88 . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-90 . . . George Dana Boardman, D.D.
1891-94 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-96 . . . John H. Converse
1897-1900 . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1904-06 . . . Theodore Frothingham
1907-08 . . . Joseph G. Darlington

First Vice-Presidents

1881-84 . . . Hon. Henry M. Hoyt
1885-88 . . . B. H. Bartol
1889-90 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1891-94 . . . John H. Converse
1895-96 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1897 Richard A. Lewis
1898-99 . . . Hon. George F. Edmunds
1900 E. Burgess Warren
1901-03 . . . Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1904-06 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1907-08 . . . Theodore N. Ely

Second Vice-Presidents

1881-82 . . . Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., LL.D.
1885-88 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1889-90 . . . John H. Converse
1891-94 . . . N. Parker Shortridge
1895-96 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1897-99 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1900 Hon. James M. Beck
1901-03 . . . Theodore Frothingham
1904-08 . . . Thomas E. Cornish

Past and Present Members of the Council

Secretaries

1881-82 . . . H. Clay Trumbull, D.D.
1883-90 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1891-1908 . . Joseph P. Mumford

Treasurers

1881-1902 . . Clarence H. Clark
1903-08 . . . Edward P. Borden

Chaplains

1881-84 . . . Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, D.D.
1885-89 . . . Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D.D.
1890-94 . . . Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1895-1900 . . Rev. Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.
1904-08 . . . Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physicians

1881-84 . . . E. B. Shapleigh, M.D.
1885-1908 . . Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

1881-90 . . . J. E. Kingsley
1881-89 . . . Henry Winsor
1881-89 . . . Daniel Haddock, Jr.
1881-84 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1881-83 . . . G. A. Wood
1881-91 . . . Amos R. Little
1881-94 . . . Lemuel Coffin
1881-84 . . . Samuel M. Felton
1881-84 . . . George F. Tyler

1881-82 Frank S. Bond
1881-1908 . . . N. Parker Shortridge
1881-82 Prof. George F. Barker
1883-94 Richard A. Lewis
1883-84 Charles D. Reed
1883-87 George W. Smith
1884-86 Henry Lewis
1884-92 Lucius H. Warren
1885 Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-1908 . . . John H. Converse
1885-90 Joseph P. Mumford
1885-1900-02 . . Harold Goodwin
1885-88 Joseph W. Lewis
1887-88 H. W. Pitkin
1889-93 H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-1903 . . . Thomas E. Cornish
1889-91 Atwood Smith
1890-91 William B. Bement
1891-95 Eugene Delano
1891-1902 . . . Edward P. Borden
1891-1900 . . . W. D. Winsor
1892 Edward L. Perkins
1892-93 P. P. Bowles
1892 J. R. Claghorn
1893 Luther S. Bent
1893-1902 . . . John Sparhawk, Jr.
1893-96 E. Burgess Warren
1894-1908 . . . Dr. Herbert M. Howe
1894-1900-08 . . Theodore Frothingham
1895-1901-08 . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-98 Lincoln Godfrey
1896-1901-07-08 Charles A. Brinley
1899-1908 . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1900-01 Hon. George F. Edmunds
1901-08 Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-05 George Mather Randle

Past and Present Members of the Council

1901-03 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1902-08 . . . Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1902-06 . . . Theodore N. Ely
1902-08 . . . Justus C. Strawbridge
1903-06 . . . Clarence H. Clark
1904-06 . . . Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.
1906-08 . . . George Woodward, M.D.
1907-08 . . . Parker S. Williams



Treasury

E. P. BORDEN, *Treasurer,* in account with the New England Society of Pennsylvania.

1906.	Nov. 1.	To balance cash		$1,405.88
1907.	Nov. 1.	Amount received from members:		
		Initiation fees		70.00
		Annual dues		1,092.00
		Interest at Philadelphia Trust, etc.		27.42
		Interest at Real Estate Trust Co.		12.70
				$2,608.00
1907.	Nov. 1.	By paid:		
		Dinner fund	$114.99	
		Sundry bills	595.05	$710.04
		Balance in Phila. Trust, etc.	$885.26	
		Balance in Real Estate Trust Co.	1,012.70	1,897.96
				$2,608.00

E. P. BORDEN,
Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1907.
E. E.

Examined and found correct.

THOMAS E. CORNISH,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Audit Committee.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1907.

Objects of the Society

The New England Society of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in 1881, for charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

Terms of Membership

Initiation Fee	$ 5.00
Annual Dues, after the first year	3.00
Life Membership	50.00

Payable after election.

Any male person, over eighteen years of age, native, or a descendant of a native of any New England State, of good moral character, is eligible to membership.

The widow or child of a member, if in need of it, is entitled to five times as much as he may have paid in the Society.

The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Secretary early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our Annual Report.

Address,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, *Secretary,*
328 Chestnut Street.

Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting

Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held on December 12th, 1907, at the Bellevue-Stratford. Owing to the illness of President Darlington, and the unavoidable absence of First Vice-President Ely, Mr. Cornish, Second Vice-President, presided. The minutes of the last annual meeting were approved without reading, having been printed in the Year Book for 1906 and distributed to the members.

The report of the Treasurer was read and referred to the Council for audit and publication (see page 13 of this book).

Four Council meetings have been held during the year. At the meeting in February Mr. Charles A. Brinley was elected Director to fill vacancy in one-year class, caused by election of Mr. Ely to the vice-presidency.

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins was elected member of the Society.

The President was empowered to secure suitable insignia to be kept by the Society and worn by the President at the annual dinner and other functions of the Society.

At the meeting of the Council in October Mr. Ely presided in the enforced absence of President Darlington, who has been severely ill during the summer, and not yet able to leave his home.

At this meeting A. R. Thayer and J. T. Jarrett were duly elected members, and the resignation of Dr. Hobart A. Hare was accepted.

At the November meeting the following applicants were admitted to membership, viz.:

W. W. Van Baun, M.D.
Ezra Hyde Alden
Monroe Buckley
J. Norman Risley, M.D.

The Society has lost by death during the year:

Dr. F. H. Getchell
Tattnall Paulding
Cornelius N. Weygandt
Angelo T. Freedley

Present membership, 409.

The Chairman appointed Harold Peirce, Dr. Marcus B. Dwight, E. Burgess Warren, Dr. Martin B. Culver and Henry W. Littlefield a committee to nominate officers and directors.

Pending the report of the nominating commitee,

George J. Merrill
James H. Chapman
John T. Robinson
Dr. Samuel D. Risley
Dr. W. J. Dugan

were elected members of the Society.

The nominating committee reported the following list of officers and directors:

OFFICERS FOR 1908.

President.—Joseph G. Darlington

Vice-Presidents.— { Theodore N. Ely
Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer.—Edward P. Borden

Secretary.—Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain.—Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician.—Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors to serve three years:

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Justus C. Strawbridge
Hon. Chas. Emory Smith
Chas. A. Brinley

On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the ticket as named. The ballot was cast and the gentlemen named by the committee were declared duly elected.

The Entertainment Committee reported the arrangements made for the Annual Festival to be held on Monday evening, December 23d, at the Bellevue-Stratford. The usual motion of Mr. Lewis was then adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the price of boxes for ladies be fixed at ten dollars each, and that the price of dinner seats be seven dollars each; the allotment of more than one seat to each member be at the discretion of the Entertainment Committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Dana, seconded by Mr. E. Burgess Warren and Mr. Converse, the Secretary was instructed to convey to President Darlington the deep regrets and warm sympathy of the Society with him in his affliction and to express their hopes and best wishes for his speedy and complete recovery to wonted health.

On motion of Mr. Converse the thanks of the Society were tendered to the Bellevue-Stratford for the use of the parlor for this meeting.

Adjourned.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Secretary.

The Twenty-seventh Festival of
the New England Society of
Pennsylvania held at the
Bellevue-Stratford in
Philadelphia on the
Twenty-third Day
of December:
1907

Twenty-Seventh Annual Festival

Forefather's Day—the two hundred and eighty-seventh—was celebrated by the New England Society of Pennsylvania at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Monday evening, December 23d.

The beautiful ball room was surrounded by pine trees and potted plants, while the stage was embowered with palms and foliage aglow with electric lights in varied colors, and suspended at the centre in white lights were the words "New England," "Plymouth," "Philadelphia," "1620," "1907."

The tables were decorated with large roses in tall glass holders, trailing vines, large red apples and other fruit. The letters designating the tables appeared in white incandescent lights. The scene was enhanced by the presence of the ladies in the balcony boxes.

The procession from the parlors was led by five men wearing wide shoulder scarfs in colors, and bearing banners of the coat-of-arms of the original New England States, which were arranged behind the President's table.

The Menu bore a print of the seal of the Plymouth Society, a print of a flag in colors of yellow and blue, a quotation from Rufus Choate, the names of the members of the Mayflower company, arriving in Cape Cod Harbor, 1620.

The toast list presented the speakers in the following order:

The President

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Pennsylvania—New England

Their relation to the most effective principle of federation embodied in the American Constitution

HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX,
Senator of the United States.

The Mission of America

HENRY D. ESTABROOK, ESQ.,
of the New York Bar.

Puritanism: A Living Force

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, ESQ.,
President New York Life Insurance Co.

The Puritan and the Quaker

REV. FLAVEL S. LUTHER, D.D.
President of Trinity College, Hartford.

Grace Before Meat

Almighty God: *thou art the Lord, the God of our* Fathers. *Under thy guiding hand they crossed the sea.* ¶ Thou gavest them bread from Heaven *for their hunger and broughtest forth water for them out of the rock for their thirst, and didst give them this goodly land for an inheritance for themselves and for their children.* ¶ We thank Thee *for their good name which we prize more than great riches. Gathered here for our annual "Forefathers' feast," we remember Thy goodness and their goodness, and* we beseech Thee to grant us grace *that whether we eat or drink or whatsoever we do, we may do all to the* Glory of God *and of* Jesus Christ our Lord.

Amen.

The members and guests were seated as indicated herewith:

President's Table

Theodore N. Ely, Vice-president.

Hon. Philander C. Knox,
John H. Converse,
Darwin P. Kingsley,
Bishop Mackay-Smith,
Rev. Dr. Louis C. Washburn,
Francis Rawle,
Rev. David M. Steele,
Frank D. LaLanne,
Jos. P. Mumford (Secretary),
Henry D. Estabrook,
Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
Rev. F. S. Luther, D.D.,
Rev. Dr. Mervin J. Eckels (Chaplain),
Charles C. Harrison,
Hon. Boies Penrose,
Hon. John E. Reyburn,
James F. Sullivan.

Table A

Thomas E. Cornish.

J. Allen Boone,
Dr. Isaac H. Jones,
Carl G. Lorenz,
William C. Smith,
E. H. Morris,
J. K. Mohr,
H. L. Haldeman,
Dr. John G. Clark,
J. J. Mohr,
Earl V. Deane,
Grant Levis,
W. E. Buehler,
Dr. T. L. Coley,
Henry H. Kingston,
John J. Collier,
Monroe Buckley,
Dr. William Zentmayer,
Dr. G. M. Marshall,
George N. Reynolds,
Edward W. Mumford,
Rev. George C. Foley, D.D.,
George E. Shaw,
Dr. Charles W. Haughton,
Dr. Judson Daland,
Dr. John V. Shoemaker,
John G. Carruth,
Dr. W. Easterly Ashton,
A. P. Irwin,
A. E. Snowman,
Dr. Theodore L. Chase,
Dr. W. W. Van Baun,
John Kisterbock,
Edwin Hagert,
Josiah Kisterbock, Jr.,
Joel Cook,
William R. Lyman,
William B. Bratten,
Herbert S. Clark,
Charles E. Clark,
Frederick Shaw,
Joseph W. Swain,
Hon. John S. Fisher,
Hon. H. M. McClure,
Frederick W. Taylor,
William D. Kelly,
Franklin Smedley,
George H. Cliff,
Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh.

Table B

Theodore Frothingham.

Francis T. Chambers,
William H. Futrell,
F. H. Strawbridge,
C. Barrows,
H. H. Magown,
Stedman Bent,
C. T. Evans,
F. W. Evans,
Peter Boyd,
Hon. John L. Kinsey,
George H. Hill,
Thomas H. Ashton,
William de Kraft,
Charles A. Converse,
Waldo M. Claflin,
A. R. Artman,
T. Brown Belfield,
F. H. Neibecker,
Dr. George Woodward,
John B. Woodward,
Samuel F. Houston,
C. H. Ludington, Jr.,
Harold Goodwin,
George A. Bigelow,
Franklin Baker, Jr.,
Franklin Baker,
Percival Roberts, Jr.,
Edward B. Creighton,
Edward Tredick,
Edwin F. Pooley,
Godfrey S. Mahn,
George F. Schilling,
John H. Bromley,
John A. S. Brown,
Dr. John L. Bromley,
Charles L. Brown,
Adolph Gosling,
Robert P. Hooper,
George P. Morgan,
William E. Helme,
A. G. Hetherington,
Samuel Bell, Jr.,
R. H. Fleming,
W. H. Stone,
Hermann Hoopes,
Chester N. Farr, Jr.,
Francis A. Howard,
Dr. Henry Beates,
Paul K. M. Thomas,
Dr. Charles Hermon Thomas,
Charles B. Fritz,
Caleb J. Milne,
David Milne.

Table C

Lincoln Godfrey.

James McCrea,
E. T. Stotesbury,
Alfred C. Harrison,
Henry S. Grove,
John H. McFadden,
Herbert S. Darlington,
Morris L. Clothier,
J. Harrison Caner,
Walter Clothier,
Tristram C. Colket,
Herbert J. Tilly,
Isaac H. Clothier, Jr.,
D. L. Anderson,
Byron W. Casselberry,
William S. Freeman,
Allen B. Cuthbert,
Walter G. Lewis,
Henry A. Lewis,
Richard A. Lewis,
Dr. Alfred R. Allen,
Isaac R. Davis,
Dr. A. J. Smith,
E. Burgess Warren,
Rev. Louis N. Benson,
Dr. Charles P. Turner,
George Stevenson,
Atwood Smith,
James W. Paul, Jr.,
George H. Frazier,
George H. McFadden,
R. Dale Benson,
Henry B. Thompson,
Charles E. Pugh,
Major Luther S. Bent,
H. S. De Coster,
Lincoln K. Passmore,
William H. Kingsley,
E. Pusey Passmore,
L. L. Rue,
John B. Hutchinson,
George Wood,
H. S. Prentiss Nichols,
Walter H. Bacon,
William L. Austin,
George W. B. Fletcher,
J. Ernest Richards,
H. Bartol Brazier,
J. H. Brazier,
E. Shirley Borden,
E. B. Chase,
E. P. Borden,
Dr. Nicholas Mitchell,
Samuel M. Vauclain,
Alta B. Johnson,
Leslie W. Miller.

Table D

Leonard O. Smith,
Howard B. Bremer,
T. K. Collins,
S. Morris Lillie,
Lewis C. Lillie,
Harry G. Barnes,
H. Warren K. Hale,
Henry S. Hale,
J. Warren Hale,
James H. Chapman,
H. N. McKinney,
F. W. Ayer,
Samuel J. Bunting,
M. B. Culver,
William M. Coates,
Louis S. Fiske,
G. Heide Norris,
E. C. Pierce,
Henry S. Collins,
Harold Peirce,
Gen. Louis Wagner,
Harvey M. Watts,
C. H. K. Curtis,
Dr. De Forest Willard,
Barton F. Blake,
W. H. Wanamaker, Jr.,
J. F. Schoperkotter,
H. B. Tyson,
Joseph S. Bunting,
Charles D. Barney,
J. W. Synnott,
Henry D. Moore,
Frank B. Skinner,
William E. Speakman,
Edward T. Bradway,
B. M. Faires,
T. W. Faires,
W. K. Haupt,
Dr. Louis P. Posey,
Miers Busch,
Frank H. Wigton,
John S. Clawson,
Dr. Horace Phillips,
William C. Chapin.
Dr. John B. Chapin.

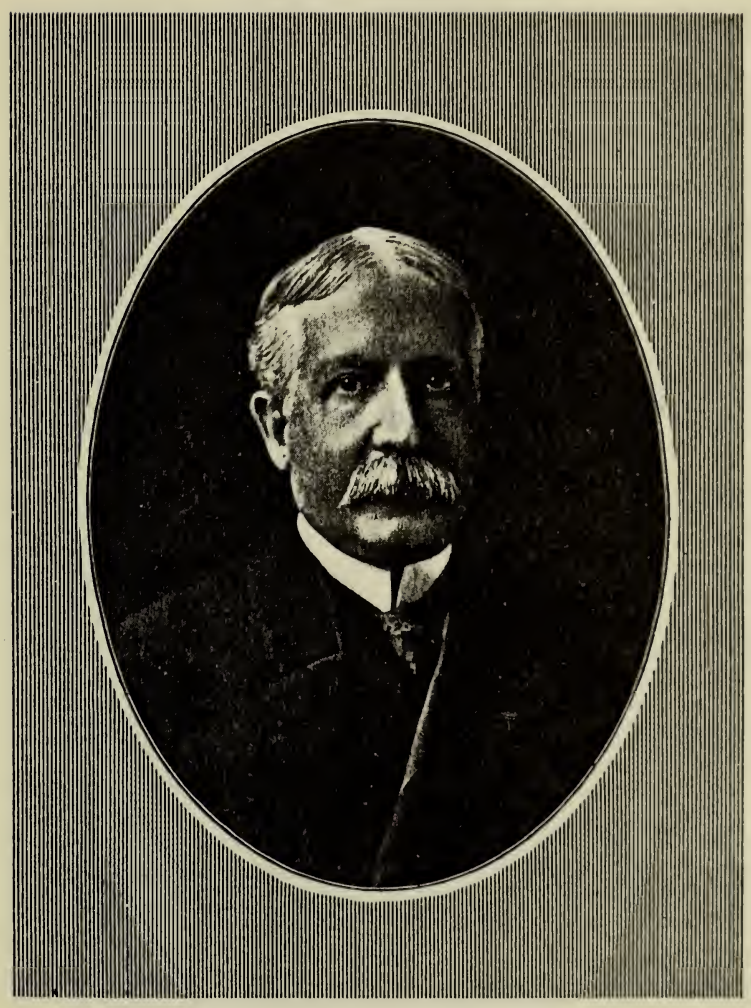
Table E

Dr. Roland G. Curtin.

Dr. J. B. Walker,
Dr. S. D. Risley,
J. T. Robinson,
L. B. Fuller,
Charles J. Shoemaker,
Herbert G. Stockwell,
E. H. Alden,
Dr. William J. Dugan,
Horace L. Young,
Edward W. Burt,
H. J. Verner,
Walter H. Johnson,
Joseph B. McCall,
George I. Merrill,
Arthur B. Huey,
Olney R. Payne,
A. E. Kelly,
B. H. Le Boutillier,
Wistar E. Patterson,
Lewis E. Beitler,
J. Warner Hutchins,
J. Clifford Wilson,
Dr. N. M. Miller,
Dr. L. J. Lautenbach,
Dr. M. B. Dwight,
Job T. Pugh,
F. Ashby Blythe,
H. S. Furness.

The Addresses

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JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON, ESQ.,

President New England Society, 1907.

The Addresses

The Society's "old-fashioned fare" having been disposed of,

The Vice-President, Mr. Theodore N. Ely, addressed the company as follows: I wish to convey to you a greeting from your President, Mr. Darlington, with his regrets that he is not himself able to preside at this dinner. He has been seriously ill, but I am happy to say to you that he is on the high road to recovery. (Applause.)

Mr. Darlington's friend, the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, has consented to act as Toastmaster this evening, and I hope you will kindly give him your attention. I present Mr. Smith.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, upon assuming the role of Toastmaster, was cordially greeted. He said:

Honored Guests and Fellow Members of the New England Society: I am not sure that I would have given my consent had I known that sitting directly in front of me on this occasion would be the very accomplished physician in violation of whose command I am here.

In obeying the summons to take the chair I wish, first of all, to follow the Vice-President in an expression of our deep regret for the absence of our honored President. We all know his zeal for and his devotion to this Society. We all know the ability with which he addresses himself to whatever he undertakes. I am sure it is as great a sorrow to him as it is to us that he cannot be here to-night to witness the fruit of his labors.

I ask you to rise and join in drinking to the health of our honored President and his speedy recovery.

(The request was promptly complied with by the company.)

I shall ask our Secretary to convey your expression to Mr. Darlington with your earnest wishes for his speedy restoration to health.

Just why your Vice-President does not fulfill the function of his office, in the absence of the President, I do not quite understand. Perhaps he is in the position in which the little girl was who, with a number of others, was playing "keep house." The walls of the house had been erected, and some of the little folks were inside, in their places, fulfilling various functions. Outside of the walls was another of the party, and she was asked, "What are you doing here?" She answered, "I am the new baby waiting to be born." I suppose our Vice-President is waiting to be born President. When that happens, whether it be a year from now or two years or three years, I am sure we shall know who is superintendent of motive power in the New England Society.

The Vice-President being out of the way, we shall proceed. You remember Patrick Flinn's account of the battle of Trafalgar. Lord Nelson asked, "Is Patrick Flinn on deck?" "He is," answered Patrick. "Then," said Lord Nelson, "let the battle go on." Now let the battle go on.

We are here for the two hundred and eighty-seventh time —yes, Brother Cornish, Brother Warren and others of the regular stand-bys are here for the two hundred and eighty-seventh time, to celebrate the landing on Plymouth Rock. We have had some troubles lately; we have been going through rather trying times. We may console ourselves with the reflection that our honored ancestors had troubles of their own. The Plymouth Rock Bank had a financial stringency and, instead of importing gold from England, it sent out and imported wampum from the Indians. The Miles Standish Trust Company was in the hands of a receiver; the receiver was John Alden. It turned out that there were preferred creditors; Priscilla was especially preferred; but they fixed it up some way, as they usually

do, between the receiver and the preferred creditors. In one thing we have greatly improved on our fathers. They never reached the glory or the beneficence of Clearing House certificates; we have had that luxury; and I suppose that most of us would not have been able, had it not been for Clearing House certificates, to have raised the funds with which we could be present here to-night, at this very simple and frugal and sparing repetition of our forefathers' feeds.

Well, gentlemen, we have had some great dinners in this New England Society. I think it would not be unfair to say that, taking it year in and year out, for a quarter of a century, the dinners of the New England Society in Philadelphia have been signally and preëminently the dinners of the year. We have had great men at this board. How well we all recall them. You will pardon me for a moment if I just run over a list of those that occur to me on the spot. First of all let me recall our own giant, the genial and unique Wayland, whom we all loved and honored so greatly; next the rollicking and bubbling Rollins. Then we had the fervid Frye and the whole-souled Hawley. We had Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. We had the silver-haired and silver-tongued Breckenridge. We had the great Senator Edmunds and that accomplished orator, that master of wit, that supremely eloquent man, Governor Long, of Massachusetts. And do you recollect that scene, which flashes upon me as I stand here, that wonderful scene? Edmunds and Long were here together one night. Edmunds was responding to the toast to the United States Senate. He enumerated the great Senators from Maine; William Pitt Fessenden, George Evans, Hannibal Hamlin; then went on to New Hampshire; then to his own State of Vermont, and then to Massachusetts. He referred to Webster and Everett and Robert Rantoul and Charles Sumner; and, seeing him about to leave Massachusetts without having mentioned one particular name, Long, who sat near him, said, "Don't forget Choate." Edmunds, with

that supreme poise which characterized him in the Senate as everywhere else, answered, "I don't forget Choate—how could I forget Choate in the presence of the gentleman from Massachusetts, who perpetuates his eloquence." Wasn't it admirable? Immediately afterwards Long was called to his feet; and he said, "I rise to speak with great diffidence; I have been called an eloquent man; I never was eloquent but once in my life, and that was upon an occasion and in a scene that would have made a dumb man eloquent; it was when I had the great honor of nominating for President of the United States the illustrious Senator from Vermont." Wasn't it fine?

Now, not to detain you, for I am going to speak but for a moment, I recall another memorable scene here, one which made a deep impression upon me, when the great Senator from Massachusetts, George Frisbie Hoar, spoke at this New England dinner. It was a wonderful speech and one of the last made by him. I don't suppose it was heard or fully appreciated by all because of the difficulty of hearing him. His voice, never strong, was rather weak in his later years, but he made an extraordinary speech. As I remember it, he pictured our forefathers holding, just as we were holding, a forefathers' dinner in their celestial home. There they were, gathered around, and they had invited to their board the great historic figures whom he thought appropriate to their company. He said that Washington would be there, that Lincoln would be there. He went back to the old world; he said that Kossuth would be there and Garibaldi would be there and other great figures who had been champions of liberty and leaders of the people. Napoleon would not be there, Peter the Great would not be there, Charles the Twelfth would not be there. And all these he pictured with a wealth of historic learning and with a beauty of imagery and a power of imagination that were incomparable. And underneath it all one could see that he was using his allegory to carry out his own

propaganda. Senator Hoar was, as you all remember, the one great anti-expansionist. We all loved and honored him for his profound devotion to the right as he understood it; and on that occasion he sought, in this beautiful picture, a wonderful work of oratory, to advance that idea. No man admired Senator Hoar more than I did, greatly as I differed with him on that question. One of the most pleasant recollections of my life is a long ride with him from his home in Worcester, Massachusetts, to New York only a year before he died, when he was full of reminiscences, of word portraits of public men and pictures of public events. I had the profoundest admiration for him; but never perhaps in my life was I so strongly tempted to do a thing as I was to rise, at that dinner, and ask, "May I interrupt my friend—may I ask my valued friend, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, has he not inadvertently omitted one name from his great company of the immortals—has he not omitted the name of William McKinley?" He could have made but one answer. Differing as he did from McKinley, he loved him and admired him beyond expression; I knew it repeatedly from his own lips. He could not have failed to admit that in any company of immortals William McKinley was entitled to sit; and in that admission, which he would have made had he been called to make it, he would have overthrown his entire argument, beautiful as it was, because William McKinley was the leader of the very policy which he was arraigning. But yet, my friends, the feeling of courtesy overcame the other feeling I had, and I have waited until now to get even.

Now, pardon me for having talked so long. I am in the plight of the individual who started to walk down the steps of the Capitol. He slipped, his feet went from under him, and he slid all the way down. When he was half way down he overtook a lady of uncertain age who was tripping lightly down the steps. The collision took her from her

feet; she fell in his lap and they went down the steps together. When they reached the landing she was so paralyzed that she did not move, and he said, "Madam, this is as far as I go." Gentlemen, this is as far as I go, and I ask you to excuse me for having gone so far. (Merriment and applause.)

The President of the United States

THE TOASTMASTER: Now we will proceed to the toasts. The first, to which we will rise and drink, is "The President of the United States."

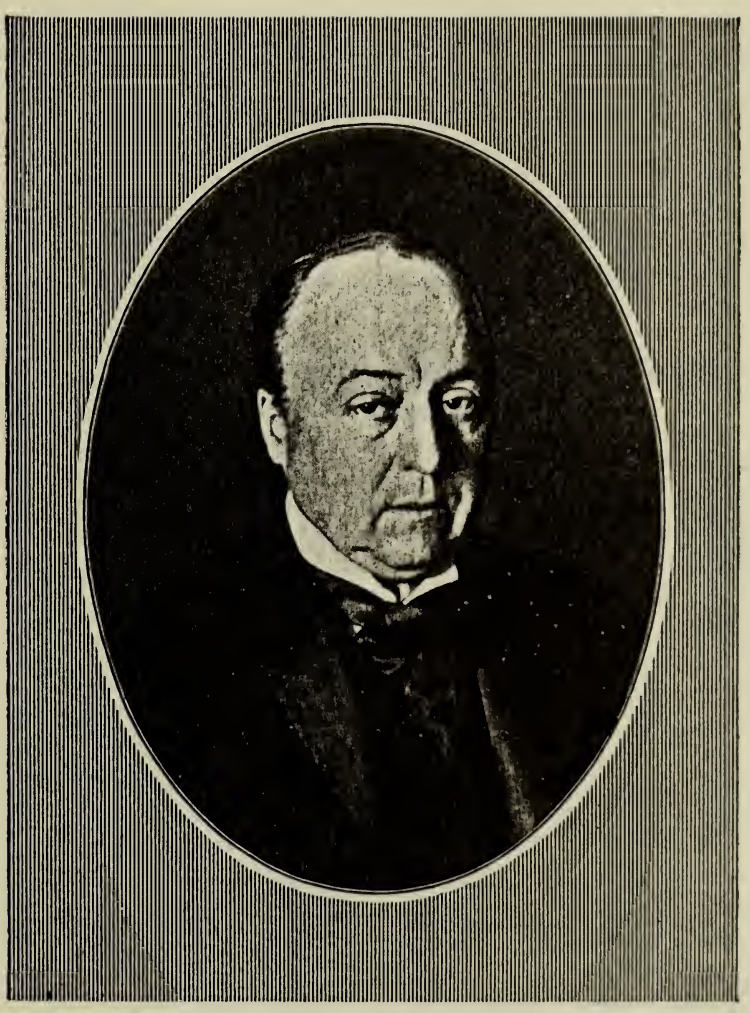
(The entire company, after rising and honoring the toast, joined in singing a stanza of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," with orchestral accompaniment.)

Pennsylvania - New England

THEIR RELATION TO THE MOST EFFECTIVE PRINCIPLE OF FEDERATION EMBODIED IN THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

THE TOASTMASTER: The second toast is not quite as trite as Artemus Ward's "Babes in the Woods." I suspect that you who are here to-night will have the opportunity of hearing what the whole country will be talking about within the course of a week; I suspect that you are going to hear something well worth listening closely to.

I have the great satisfaction of presenting to you the junior Senator from Pennsylvania, who in a service of a little more than two years has, by the recognition of his associates in the Senate, risen to the head of that body. As Pennsylvanians we are proud of him; and as Americans we know that he has already taken his place among the foremost of American statesmen—Senator Philander C. Knox.





HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX,

Senator of the United States.

Response by Hon. Philander C. Knox

Senator Knox was greeted by the audience with cheers. He said:

MR. TOASTMASTER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY: After hearing the eloquent Toastmaster recount the names and dwell upon the fame of the eloquent speakers whom this Society has heard in the past, I think, as one of the speakers upon the program, the most appropriate thing I could do would be to make a motion, on behalf of the speakers of the evening, that this be turned into a festival of song. I am sure that that would be most gratifying to myself, but, lest I offend my associates upon the program, I presume I had better go along.

It has been to me a source of great pleasure to be here to-night, and this frugal repast has appealed to my bucolic tastes; but, Mr. Toastmaster, it has not only been a pleasure but it has been an honor to sit here with the sons and descendants of those heroes of camp and council who wrought out, with their associates from the North and from the South, here in this patriotic city of Philadelphia, the grand and glorious institutions of this great and prosperous land; who here constructed the Constitution of the United States, and who evolved that unique and marvelous principle of federation upon which that fabric stands and of which this great commonwealth of your adoption is the enduring keystone.

Of the Constitution of the United States, Alexis de Tocqueville said, in his work on "Democracy in America":

> "This Constitution, which may at first be confounded with federal constitutions that have preceded it, rests in truth upon *a wholly novel theory which may be considered a great discovery in modern political science.* In the confederations that preceded the American Constitution of 1789, the allied States, for a common object, agreed to obey the injunctions of a

Federal Government; but they reserved to themselves the right of ordaining and enforcing the execution of the laws of the Union. The American States, which combined in 1789, agreed that the Federal Government should not only dictate, but should execute its own enactments. In both cases the right is the same, but the exercise of the right is different; and this difference produced the most momentous consequences."

This "wholly novel theory which may be considered a great discovery in modern political science" is admirably explained and its authorship confidently asserted in an article upon "The Designer of the Constitution," by my good and learned friend, Dr. Hannis Taylor, published in the "North American Review" on August 16th, 1907, from which I quote the following passages:

Mr. Taylor says:

"In a recent issue of the 'Chicago Record-Herald,' Mr. William E. Curtis, after looking over the antiquities of Hartford, presented an interesting sketch of Noah Webster, in which he said, among other things, that 'his most notable lecture was entitled "Sketches of American Policy," and it was published later in pamphlet form. It contains the first definite proposition for a constitution of the United States, as a substitute for the Articles of Confederation, which he criticised in his lecture as "imperfect and insufficient."'

"In that hopelessly indefensible statement Mr. Curtis has embodied a too popular misunderstanding of a vital fact of American constitutional history, in regard to which there should not be the slightest doubt or obscurity. Noah Webster has no claim whatever to the honor attributed to him. It belongs to Pelatiah Webster, who was the original designer or architect of the present Constitution of the United States. He it was who first proposed in a public way the calling of

the convention in which the present Constitution was made; he it was who presented, in thirty compactly printed pages, the first outline of the plan upon which it was formed; he it was who gave to the world the path-breaking idea of a Federal Government operating directly upon the citizen and not upon the States as corporations."

Mr. Taylor continues:

"To him alone belongs the title of 'Father of the Constitution,' a title resting upon written documents accessible to every one. And yet, in the face of such evidence, his very name is known only to a handful of his fellow-countrymen; no monument has ever been raised to his memory; few encyclopædias mention him at all, and such pass him by in a way that indicates an utter lack of comprehension of his real importance."

Mr. Taylor says:

"There is nothing so marvelous, so unaccountable, in our history as the failure of the American people to do justice to the man who contributed *the one basic idea which made our existing Federal Constitution possible.*

. . . "His right to immortality rests upon the fact that, in his paper published in 1783, he drew the outlines of the unique fabric created at Philadelphia in 1787, basing it, as he did, upon the epoch-making idea that a federal government *should operate directly upon the citizen and not upon the States as corporations. That was Pelatiah Webster's personal contribution to the science of federal government, for which the world had been waiting for more than two thousand years.*"

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Mr. Taylor further remarks:

"Here at last we have the great thought of which neither Thucydides nor Polybius ever dreamed—the

thought of a supreme federal government acting directly upon the subject or citizen, and not upon the cities or States composing the league. About this path-breaking idea (bahn-brechende Idee) there does not hang the perfume either of the spelling book or the lexicon. It is living seed-fruit—Pallas from the brain of Zeus."

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He adds:

"Around that fundamental concept all lesser things cluster.

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"When the final analysis is made, it appears that our career as a nation has so far given birth to only three basic political ideas, which may be considered as original contributions to the science of politics:

"(1) Constitutional limitations on legislative power.

"(2) Interstate citizenship, an invention without a personal author, which originated in the Articles of Confederation.

"(3) The *idea* of a supreme federal government, strictly organized, and operating directly on the citizen, and not on the States composing the federation, was the invention, without doubt or cavil, of Pelatiah Webster, a native of Connecticut, an adopted son of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the University of Yale. Has any of those great communities ever produced in any other person so great a son? His grandeur is equaled only by the neglect of his fellow-countrymen."

Mr. Toastmaster, for the sake of the truth of history and for the purpose of acquitting the patriotic and intelligent people of Pennsylvania and New England of the grave accusation of neglecting an inspired statesman, I have

made sufficient research to justify me in challenging the accuracy of these claims and to plead not guilty to the indictment preferred against them of neglecting a man of unequaled greatness.

I hasten to agree with Mr. Taylor that "the one basic idea that made our existing Federal Constitution possible" was "the path-breaking idea of a Federal Government operating directly upon the citizen and not upon the States as corporations," but I deny that Pelatiah Webster has any just claim to immortality resting upon the fact that he originated that idea, or to put it as Mr. Taylor does, in a memorial to Congress craving official recognition of the claim on Webster's behalf, that prior to 1783 "no single element of that theory had ever been propounded by anyone," and that "no trace or hint of it is to be found in the prior utterance of any other man."

There had been an effort to bring about a federation of the American Colonies in which that principle was embodied as early as 1754, or twenty-nine years before Pelatiah Webster's pamphlet of 1783 was issued. It came about in this way. The Colonies at that time were controlled by a Committee of the Privy Council of England called the Committee of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, and familiarly known as the Lords of Trade.

In 1754, by direction of the Lords of Trade, a convention was called at the city of Albany for the purpose of making sure of the amity of the six Indian nations in the English difficulties with the French in Canada. Seven Colonies sent delegates to this convention. Massachusetts authorized her delegates, in addition to giving attention to the purpose of the call, to "enter into articles of union and confederation for the general defense of his Majesty's subjects and interests in North America both in time of peace and of war."

The Massachusetts suggestion was discussed at this convention and Benjamin Franklin proposed a plan for a

general federation, which was afterwards known as the Albany plan. This plan contained a provision for a Governor-General and a Grand Council, which Council Franklin recommended should convene at Philadelphia, as Philadelphia was the most convenient point, being about twenty days' travel from New Hampshire, the most northern Colony, and twenty days' travel from South Carolina, the most southern Colony.

This Council was to be endowed with legislative authority. This authority was to operate directly upon the people of the Colonies, and not upon the Colonies themselves as political units of the federation. The Grand Council was to have the power to appoint executive officers upon the nomination of a Governor-General, to levy and collect taxes, build forts, enlist soldiers, make treaties with the Indians, regulate the Indian trade, issue money, and, in fact, to legislate upon and administer all matters of general concern.

Franklin, in explanation of the plan, said this:

> "The laws which the President General and Grand Council are empowered to make *are such only* as shall be necessary for the government of the settlements; the raising, regulating and paying soldiers for the general service; the regulating of Indian trade; and laying and collecting the general duties and taxes. They should also have a power to restrain the exportation of provisions to the enemy from any of the Colonies, on particular occasions, in time of war. But it is not intended that they may interfere with the constitution and government of the particular colonies, who are to be left to their own laws, and to lay, levy and apply their own taxes as before."

These statements as to the purpose of Franklin's plan are apparent from an inspection of the plan itself, and historians have recognized that the Albany plan had the scope I have indicated.

Fiske, in his "American Revolution," says: "The Grand Council was to have sole power of legislation in all matters concerning the Colonies as a whole." Speaking further of the plan, he said:

> . . . "It would have erected 'a public authority as obligatory in its sphere as the local governments were in their spheres.' In this respect it was much more complete than the schemes of federation agreed on in Congress in 1777, and it afforded a valuable precedent for the much more elaborate and perfect Federal Constitution of 1787. It was in its main features a noble scheme, and the great statesman who devised it was already looking forward to the immense growth of the American Union, though he had not yet foreseen the separation of the Colonies from their mother country." . . .

I think, Mr. Toastmaster, it cannot be disputed that the Franklin plan contained at least the germ and nucleus of the requisites suggested in Webster's pamphlet. It certainly contained the idea characterized by Mr. Taylor as the "path-breaking idea," that the federal power operate directly upon the citizens of the colonies and not upon the colonies themselves, of which idea Mr. Taylor says "around this fundamental concept all lesser things cluster."

Richard Frothingham in his "Rise of the Republic of the United States," speaking of Franklin's scheme of federation, says:

> "The Albany plan was designed to establish for all America one government, based on the consent of the governed, and limited to general purposes, while it left to the local governments their separate functions. It designed to confer on the representatives of the people the power of making laws acting directly on individuals, and appointing officers to execute them,

and yet not to interfere with the execution of the laws operating on the same individuals by the local officers. The authors of this plan intended to erect a public authority as obligatory in its sphere as the local governments were in their spheres. This would have been not a mere league, but a self-sustaining government. The credit of this conception is due to the illustrious Franklin. It was original and American. It was comprehensive and grand. It is not strange that the form devised to carry it out should have been imperfect. The time had not ripened, the way had not been opened, for such a stride in political science as a worthy embodiment of this idea would have been. It required the discipline and the experience of the succeeding thirty years, the growth of a public opinion for a union, the rise of a sentiment of nationality, the possession of sovereignty, long training of the general mind in politics, and the wisdom of a cluster of the peers of Franklin in intellect, before the conception could be embodied in a worthy form. Divine Providence permitted Franklin to share in this experience, to aid in forming the more perfect Union of the Constitution, and to see his countrymen establish it as the law of the land."

I do not seek to detract one iota from the just fame of Pelatiah Webster; and I honor the distinguished jurist, Mr. Taylor, for his disinterested and enthusiastic advocacy of his claims to be the discoverer of this great political principle.

I gratefully admit his claim that a Pennsylvanian promulgated the greatest single effective Federal principle civilization has produced, and I do not detract from New England's share in the honor when I claim the evidence establishes that the man entitled to the credit of its first public announcement was born in Massachusetts and not Connecticut; that his name was Franklin, not Webster.

I will not venture to assert, as Frothingham does, that this great principle was an original creation of Franklin's brain. It was most likely evolved out of the conditions of the period which demanded some form of nationality, and perhaps was the result of the interaction of those mighty intellects which "were not the product of the time, but which produced the age in which they lived, its impulse and its purpose."

The Albany plan was promptly and unanimously rejected by the Colonies, doubtless because of this "wholly novel idea" of a central government operating directly upon the citizen. The local feeling was at the time too strong. Franklin fully realized this, and in his plan of federation submitted to Congress in 1775 he abandoned it and expressly provided that the general treasury should be supplied through taxes levied and collected under the laws of the respective Colonies.

Speaking of the serious deliberation upon the philosophy of government and the searching examination into the science of politics which marked the ante-revolutionary period, Burke said, "In no country perhaps in the world was the law so general a study." It was a time in which the writings of Hobbes, Harrington, Sidney, Grotius, Locke, Puffendorf, Montesquieu and Blackstone were eagerly sought after, studied and discussed.

It is not extraordinary therefore that Webster, in suggesting a plan of federal union, should have recommended the bicameral legislature under which the English-speaking people had been living in substantially its present form since the days of Edward First, and likewise suggested the division of the powers of government into legislative, judicial and executive, as described in Montesquieu's "Spirit of Laws," which had appeared in the early half of the century, and which, upon this topic, was based upon a contemplation of the workings of the English Constitution. (Long continued applause.)

The Mission of America

THE TOASTMASTER: In what I had to say in my few preliminary observations about our previous dinners there happened what too often happens with those who speak offhand, in an impromptu way—I lost my conclusion. Before I got through the premise the conclusion had been entirely forgotten. I spoke of our dinners and their great success as preparatory to the declaration that I believed we were entering upon one of the most notable entertainments in all our history. I am sure you will all concur with me that we have made a splendid start; and I venture a prediction that within a week the speech to which you have just listened will be, as I suspected in advance, the talk of the country, for the subject is one that has for many months interested all historical students. Senator Knox has tackled Hannis Taylor and overthrown him.

The next speaker whom I am to introduce was daring enough to tackle no less a figure than Horace Greeley. The fundamental concept, if I may use the expression, of Horace Greeley was "Go west, young man, go west." The gentleman whom I am about to present took just the opposite view, and his injunction was "Go east, young man, go east"; at least it was when I first knew him. He started in Omaha, and after a little while his eagle wings spread themselves and he flew to Chicago. There, in that magnificent metropolis of art and of hog product, he ventured upon still further flights and soon came to New York. I shall not try to paint the lily, but I present him to you with serene confidence that when you have heard him you will all like him and admire him as I do. He is Mr. Henry D. Estabrook, who will speak on "The Mission of America."

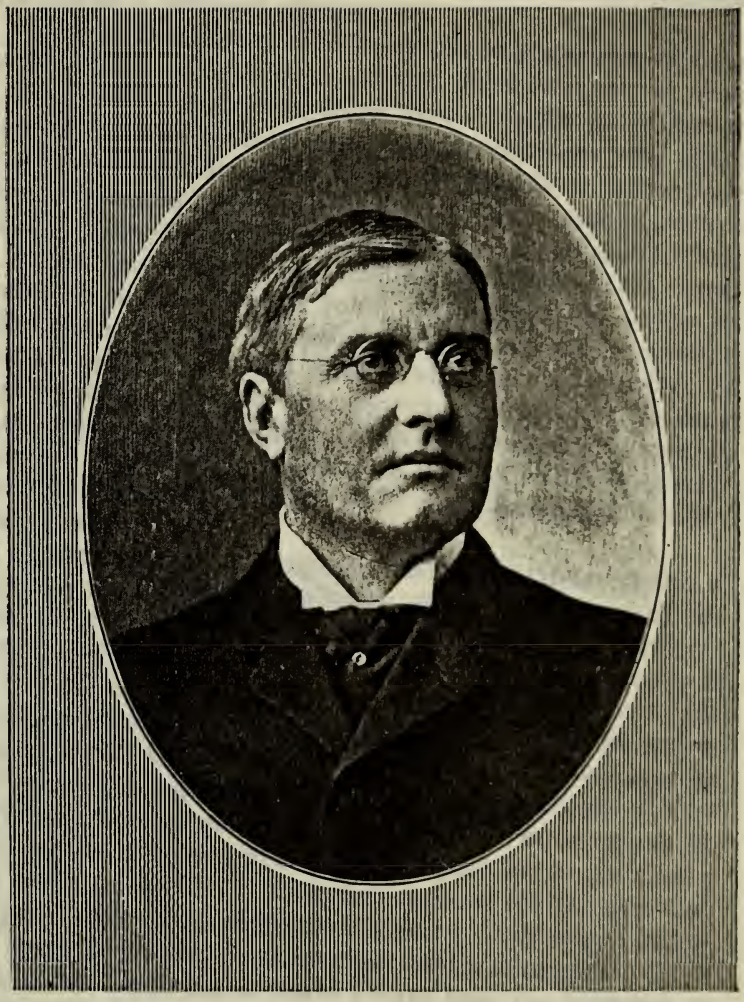
Address of Henry D. Estabrook, Esq.

Mr. Estabrook responded with characteristic humor and eloquence and was frequently applauded. He said:

By coming to New York I didn't escape "hog product."



HENRY D. ESTABROOK, ESQ.,
of the New York Bar.





If I should happen to sneeze in the face of this distinguished company, please regard it as a prevailing symptom and not as a personal affront.

I take it that there are divers and sundry persons here in like case, but if there is not this bond between us, then I am certain that everybody here to-night is a direct descendant from one of two or three brothers who came over to this country either in the Mayflower or in the year sixteen hundred and something. I myself boast of such a lineage, notwithstanding a small blot on the escutcheon, to which the Toastmaster insidiously alluded; for I am bound to confess that if John Alden, personal envoy of Miles Standish, had not been lured to act *ultra vires* his special agency, it would have denied me the pleasure of meeting with you this evening. I, of course, have long since condoned the perfidy of my distinguished ancestor, though I realize that whether or not you will be equally charitable depends perhaps upon the quality and brevity of my remarks.

I do not claim to be altogther a New Englander unless it might be by affinity. You know of the gentleman in the opera of Penzance, who had the distinguished ancestors; he did not claim to be related to his distinguished ancestors by any tie of consanguinity—not at all!—they were his ancestors because he bought them together with the graveyard in which they were buried; they were his because he paid spot cash for them. So I claim to be a sort of New Englander, not by purchase, somewhat by ancestry, to be sure, but more particularly by affinity; for I married a New England woman. This may account for the fact that I appear before you with less diffidence than might otherwise seem becoming in a stranger and a foreigner. It is because for a number of years I have been the husband of a New England woman, dowered with conversational powers not unusual in her sex, and never so eloquently and effectively employed as when giving me to understand that

everything outside of New England, remote as the solar orbit of the solar system, is simply the periphery of wheels within wheels, all having their common center in the town of Boston. Somebody has said you can always tell a Boston man, but you can't tell him much.

The good opinion of New England and New Englanders which I have heard expressed here this evening does not, therefore, come to me as a revelation. I have heard it before and am here to admit that, while a man may be more or less of an American through the simple process of being born in one of the United States, he can never hope to feel that smug, complacent, cock-sure satisfaction in the fact unless he has had the prescience to be born in New England. Then, indeed, he knows that the people of the United States are *E Pluribus Unum*—and that he's the Unum!

And yet this compound word "New England" is not an American word. On the very face of it, it betokens a foreign influence and a foreign allegiance; the very territory described by it was at one time owned and ruled by England. But when England became our arch enemy and we were compelled to fight her before she would let us go, would it not have been well to let the tail go with the hide —the shadow with the substance? No, it would not have been well—oh, I quite agree with you that it would not have been well. I have been making myself disagreeable partly out of jealousy, but more particularly to emphasize this point: Probably there is not a native born citizen who has not at some time felt a mental protest against that sort of divided allegiance to the United States suggested by such names as Irish-American, German-American, or any other hyphenated American. But God bless our adopted brothers of the world at large! You of New England ought henceforth, of all people, to appreciate the sentiment that would link to the home of one's children the home of one's childhood, if only by a hyphen; for that hyphen—what is it but the umbilical connection with

mother earth? And we do know that there come events and crises in events when every hyphen, copula, vinculum, and all the Greek and Latin stuffing of our language is knocked out it, and there stands forth the solid concrete fact of citizenship. Think of that heroic deed in Santiago harbor. Who were the brave fellows who floated into that maelstrom of shot and shell just to put a cork in a bottle? An Irishman or two; a German or two; a Frenchman or two, and Clausen, the stowaway—Clausen, a Swede, if ever there was a Swede—Clausen, for whom neither Spanish guns nor American yard-arms had terrors to keep him out of the melee. Save Hobson himself these men were foreigners perhaps, but no greater Americanism hath any man than this, that he is willing to lay down his life for the American Republic.

And what a republic it is! While Spain was fighting to retain her last hold on American soil; while poor Cuba was struggling with fainting strength and gasping breath to throw off the blight and horror of her detested tyranny, we out there in Omaha, my old home in Nebraska, in the very heart of that vast region once owned by Spain, were holding the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, celebrating the triumphs of liberty, equality, fraternity, scarce conscious that somewhere on the fringes of our empire our brothers were warring with one of the foremost nations of the earth—not for aggrandizement but for humanity, not for ourselves but for the weakest, forlornest, most unfriended of all creatures since the southern slave lifted his shackled hands in a stupor of dumb prayer.

But what a contrast! Spain, steeped in the crime of slavery, blind to the beauty and holiness of freedom, fought like Lucifer to perpetuate the sin, while the South—redeemed, regenerate, reincarnated—fought like Gabriel to make slavery a tradition.

Tyranny, after all, is ignorance entrenched in darkness; the sword of liberty is a ray of light. And the people that

walked in darkness have seen this light. What does it portend—to them and to us? What means this orientation of the West? I do not pretend to answer. Our destiny as a people and the mission we are to fulfill among the nations of the earth, certain newspapers and politicians to the contrary, are in the hands of the Almighty. But we may perhaps surmise His intentions concerning us by a careful perusal of that wonderful book of human experience, called the Bible—some still call it the Word of God. And I have read this book; and as I read, the handwriting on the wall became more legible, the characters more easily translated. For I apprehend that in this twentieth century we may, if we will, be admitted to a closer intimacy with the mind and disposition of the All-Wise concerning us than in any period of the earth's history. The twentieth century itself is an age of accomplishment. It has gathered up the theories and experiments of the past and put them to the test. The student of the middle ages, who from out the brooding silence of his cloister had put forth principles too deep for the comprehension of his contemporaries, would find his novelties the platitudes of to-day. The scientist who with purblind intelligence had announced the possibility of domesticating, so to speak, the elements about us, would find that fire, water and the subtle fluids of the air are the very drudges of mankind to-day. The common man who, in the time of Æschylus, was simply a creature of the State, like a modern corporation, with rights and powers strictly limited by the State's charter, would to-day find himself a genuine sovereign who makes the State, a king as to every minutest fibre of his individuality so long as that kinghood does not cross the kinghood of his fellow. The geologist who had dredged the Dead Sea of the past to discover the age and origin of the world, might to-day read its history, like the Decalogue, written by the finger of God on tables of stone. The philosopher who had speculated upon the mystery of life, its cause, its purpose, its development,

might to-day stand face to face with his creator. For our century has groped its way into the laboratory of omnipotence. It has beheld nature, the agent of God, in her work-day dress. It has stooped over her crucible and witnessed the mixing of strange forces, and beheld how from a floating wisp of vegetation may be evolved life, the strangest of all forces. In the twentieth century the abstract has become the concrete, thought has been made tangible, ideas are materialized, mind has become substance, dreams are facts. The past was amused at the smallness of the stars. We are appalled at their stupendousness. The past was amazed at the magnitude of this earth; the twentieth century has reduced its area to inches. The past believed this globe to be the focus of the universe; we know it to be a mote in the whorl of worlds that rise like a cloud of dust in the wake of the Almighty's chariot.

And yet this little earth of ours has been the theatre of a mighty struggle; and he who cannot see in the entirety of its history a faint meaning and a divine intendment, prophecies fulfilled and in process of accomplishment, is an atheist to whom the marvels of creation are the happenings of chance.

Thus saith the scripture, "And all the earth was of one language and one speech." Again: "And the sons of Noah that came forth out of the ark were Shem, Ham and Japhet, and by them was the whole earth overspread." The Bible affirms it and science confirms the statement. Shem, Ham and Japhet—Asia, Africa, Europe—founded by brothers. All their posterity must have belonged to a common brotherhood, descendants of the same progenitors, of equal parentage and of equal rights. But through an inscrutable destiny they separated and founded continents. Families grew apart and became the nucleus of tribes; tribes segregated and became nations. Then came confusion and confusion worse confounded. The nations preyed upon each other; the weak were devoured by the strong;

might made right; people were sold into bondage; affiliation, fraternity, humanity were forgot; and pride, arrogance and oppression held high carnival. Rapine and murder were committed in the name of law; torture and coercion were the persuasives of religion. Viewed from the civilization of to-day the people of those times seem like a swarm of serpents, knotted and conglomerate, writhing in venomous and horrid passion. Above the hisses of these viper tongues there rose a laugh, drunken and insolent; it was the laugh of tyranny. Through the laugh and coming from beneath there was heard a groan; it was the groan of the people. Through the groan and through the laugh, and issuing from the depths of a soul's despair a faint prayer struggled up to heaven; it was the prayer of Christianity.

The Saviour had foretold that all the nations of the earth should again be reunited and that righteousness should spring up and flourish. Was not the prophecy incapable of fulfillment? What!—submerge all languages into one?—break down sectional differences, prejudices and peculiarities?—dethrone kings?—obliterate dynasties that had endured for centuries? As well reverse the laws of gravitation! Every field had been beaten into bloody clay; harvests had been showered with blood; every acre of ground enriched with human carrion, yet national hatred was virulent as ever. When, how and *where* would this reunion come?

Lo, in the far West reposed a virgin continent, a world within a world. Two mighty oceans guarded its shores and threatened those who would disturb its slumber. The roar and thunder of their waters was its majestic lullaby. Its bosom had never yet been wounded by the spade or share; for cycling ages its forests had made music like a harp when struck by the fingers of the storm. Grand, lonesome, yet peacefully it lay, "wrapped in a dream of God." The time was ripe; the preparations of six thousand years

were drawing to a head. Behold a bubble appears upon the surface of the deep. A breath from heaven could destroy it, a wave could engulf it, a monster of the sea might come forth and wreck it. But no, it does not burst, it comes, and the rising sun paints in miniature upon its surface God's arch and covenant! It comes, bearing within its filmy walls the rainbow promise of liberty and hope! Oh, Mayflower! blossom of the ocean! the fairest seaweed that ever drifted to an unknown shore! the stateliest steamers groaning with their weight of gems and spices have borne no burden since so precious as thy freight of purpose and resolve; the proudest warship that ever bristled with its guns has borne no ordnance so invincible as thy crew's stout hearts!

England had not banished these brave men; they had banished England; they had banished the old world for the new, the past for the future, despotism and intolerance for the hope of liberty and peace; and when they landed it was to pledge the soil, themselves and their posterity to the sacred cause.

The place was Plymouth Rock—the Gibraltar of human rights—a rock quarried by God Himself to become the cornerstone of the new republic. And here this noble and peculiar structure was begun. What should be the material of its foundation? Should it be gold, or iron, or commerce, or nobility, or caste? All these had been tried in the old world and had proven sand. And so it was resolved that the temple they would rear should be built upon—Ideas. Was not this a new building material? Emerson has said that "the soul of God is poured into the world through the thoughts of men." "The world," he says, "stands upon ideas, not upon iron or cotton; and the iron of iron, the fire of fire, the ether and source of all elements is moral force. As cloud on cloud, as snow on snow, as the bird rests on the air and the planet rests on space in its flight, so do nations of men and their institutions rest on thought."

"All men are created equal." Here was the first of those great ideas. England heard of it across the Atlantic and was amused at the erratic notion. "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Here was another of those great ideas. England heard of it across the Atlantic and became furious, hence the Revolution. It was the thunder of Sinai. The men of those times were few, but they were all great and they were sufficient.

The war was fought and the new ideas were vindicated. To fit them to be placed in the cornerstone of the new republic they were crystalized in a document, drawn up by Thomas Jefferson, and called the Declaration of Independence. Here was the most extraordinary political code ever fulminated; but it was not Jefferson's. He but held the pen, the Author was in the clouds.

All the world heard of the event. European labor shifted the burden from its shoulders for a moment and strained its weary eyes across the waters. It beheld the white hand of Freedom beckoning from the West. It was asked to come, and it came. From all quarters of the globe—from Europe, Asia and Africa—people of every nationality, character and tongue flocked to render aid in the up-building of so ambitious a structure. Foreign powers laughed at the motley spectacle. What inglorious failure awaited an undertaking born of the imagination and reared by ignorance! What riot and anarchy must ensue from such a diversity of habit, thought and language! Was America to be the new Tower of Babel? Yes—yes, with these differences: Instead of a few square feet on the plains of Shinar for a basis, the new Babel comprehended a continent; instead of the impious purpose of subverting the will of God, Jehovah Himself was to be the architect; instead of the dispersion of one nation and a confusion of tongues the new Babel was to amalgamate all nations and unify all languages!

And so the work progressed. New ideas were from time

to time built in the substructure, until at last the workmen disagreed and the destruction of the temple, so long predicted, seemed imminent and certain. The North and South differed on the question of slavery. Shem and Japhet were disposed to make a political sandwich of the descendants of Ham. Hence the Rebellion which was the corollary from the Revolution; for by this war the Declaration of Independence itself was vindicated. It became something more than a rhapsody of words, something more than a magnificent paradox; three millions of people were made citizens instead of slaves.

Fellow citizens, the American Republic, the tower and bulwark of human liberty, is still in process of erection. It was our fathers' task, and only lately our brothers' task, to die for it; be ours the harder task to live for it. We shall not survive to see it finished; God forbid that we should survive to see it perish. We are responsible for the acts of our own generation and for the education of the next. Shall our institutions endure?—and for how long?

"How long, good angel, oh, how long?
Sing me from Heaven a man's own song!
Long as thy art shall love true love,
Long as thy science truth shall know;
Long as thy eagle harms no dove,
Long as thy law by law shall grow;
Long as thy God is God above,
Thy brother every man below;
So long, dear land of all my love,
Thy name shall shine, thy fame shall glow."

From the altitude of *Now*, from this zenith of history, look out upon the world; behold, the American ideas are everywhere triumphant. France is a republic. England is a monarchy, to be sure, but only out of compliment to the memory of a noble Queen. The Czar of Russian clings to his throne—it is a hen-coop in the maelstrom! The crumbling monarchies of the earth are held together only by the force of arms. Standing armies are encamped

without each city, the sword and bayonet threaten and retard, but the seeds of liberty have been caught up by the winds of heaven and scattered broadcast throughout the earth. Tyranny's doom is sounded! The people's millennium is at hand! And this, under God, is the mission of America. (Long continued applause, culminating in cheers.)

Puritanism: A Living Force

THE TOASTMASTER: Need I ask if my words are verified? The rapt attention with which you have listened to this brilliant and burning eloquence and your present response is the answer.

The next speaker has a two-fold claim to our regard. He is the close friend and associate in educational work of our dear friend, John H. Converse. We in this Society and all this community love and honor John H. Converse—whether as a captain of industry, as a philanthropist, as a public-spirited citizen or for his moral grandeur in the rehabilitation of a looted trust company—and whoever is his friend is our friend. Beside that, this gentleman upon whom I now call went through the fire unscathed. He was associated with one of the great insurance companies of New York; and I repeat that through all of the recent investigation he came out unscorched and is to-day deservedly the head of that great company. His toast is "Puritanism: A Living Force."

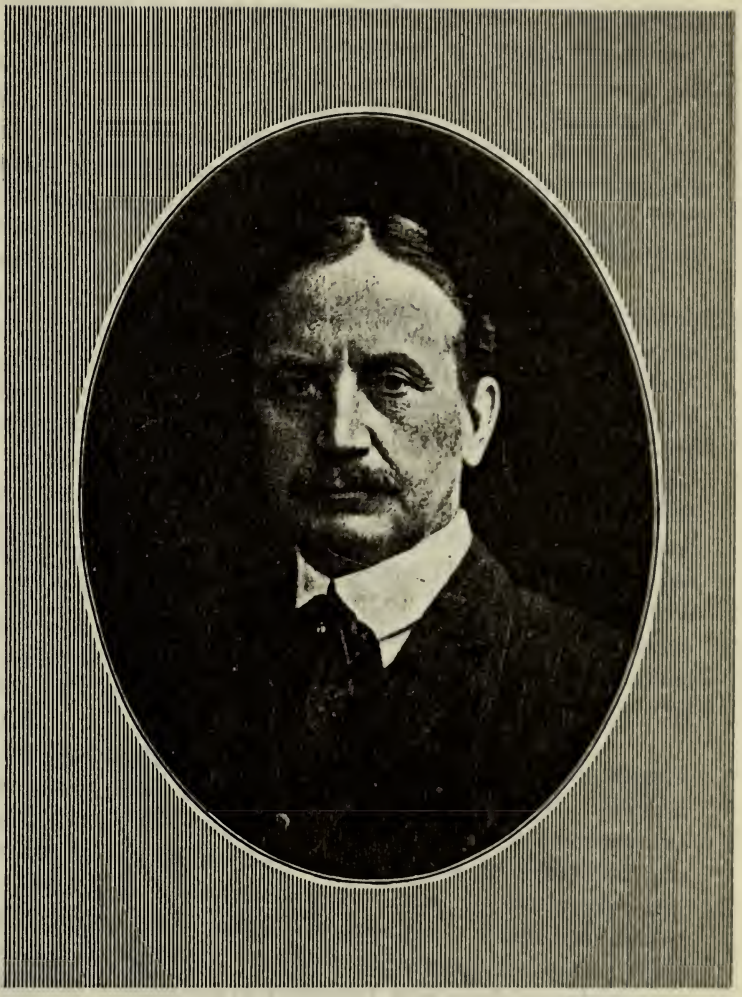
I have the great pleasure to present Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Response by Darwin P. Kingsley

MR. TOASTMASTER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We do well to keep the festivals of the fathers. We do well to keep alive not only in the written page, but through personal contact and through the living influence of the



DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, ESQ.,
President New York Life Insurance Company.





spoken work memories of events which touch the imagination and invoke the prophetic voice.

History has its seed time and its harvest. The harvest is not made up altogether of tragedies, although the history of the world as written deals chiefly with the wars of the world. The harvest after all is in the development of States, in the dissemination of human liberty, in the establishment of religious freedom, and, in these later days, in the erection of a new type of society in which men have taken on new relations to each other and new relations to property.

The events in history which permanently and profoundly move us are connected with the seed times. The settlement at Jamestown, the landing at Plymouth, the establishment of a colony under the charter granted to William Penn—these invoke the prophetic voice; these touch the imagination; these draw men together; they make the pulse beat; they revive hope and faith and courage. In no such fashion, notwithstanding its fearful significance and almost unending influence, do we celebrate the liberties gained through the French Revolution, or the liberties gained through any similar tragedy in human history. We celebrate some of these events, but not in the spirit that moves us when we come together to pay our tributes to the Pilgrims.

Within the history of the world with which we are familiar, the great seed time was from 1607 to 1681. Within that short period seed was planted at Jamestown, at Plymouth, at Salem, in New Amsterdam, in Maryland, in Rhode Island, in the two Jerseys and in Pennsylvania. Events crowded thick upon one another. Each movement represented a separate impulse springing from the civil and religious conditions in England, and each has played so splendid a part in the development of the great Western Republic that comparisons and contrasts seem invidious and can be profitable only because of the lessons which they teach.

There was no real moral impulse back of the movement which founded the colony at Jamestown, none back of the movement which first established New Amsterdam. The Pilgrims, on the other hand, represent so many ideas which we revere that it is difficult to state the facts conservatively. They left England for conscience' sake. They settled in Holland. But while they gained there the religious freedom which they so painfully sought, they soon realized that their identity as Englishmen would ultimately be lost. They, therefore, gave up the comfort and peace and liberty which they had achieved, and, in response to the instinct of nationality, faced the terrors of the wilderness, put themselves back under the dominion of the king from whose jurisdiction they had fled, determined, it is true, to worship God according to their own ideas, but perhaps even more determined to preserve their identity as Englishmen.

The Puritan who followed the Pilgrim represented a revolution which was again quite as much political as religious. He first of all stood sternly for purity of life. The key word that most completely explains both the Pilgrim and the Puritan is Morality. Human conduct was really their goal. We admire the Puritan's heroic qualities and applaud his fidelity to principle, but candor compels us to admit that it was almost impossible for a sympathetic human being to exist under the first government he founded. His own stock could not endure it long, and so they scattered the seed and widened the planting; they migrated—each migration representing a fresh rebellion—to Narrangansett Bay, to Hartford, to New Haven, to Saybrook and even to the Jerseys. They stood everywhere for self-government as they understood it, and for purity in personal conduct. Whatever they sought they sought intensely. This explains such various and almost hostile developments as the Mayflower compact, the Puritan theocracy, and the complete religious liberty established in

Rhode Island. It explains the confederacy of those Connecticut towns founded by the Pilgrims and by the Puritans organized under "the first written constitution known to history that created a government." Each migration represented a different form of protest, a different ambition, a different hope. Well has the historian said of this period, and his comment is almost equally applicable to the two succeeding centuries, "The Puritanism of New England originated and fostered the free and radical working instrumentalities and forces which neutralized its own errors, restrained its own bigotry and severity and compelled it to develop from its own elements something better than itself."

While Pilgrim and Puritan sprang from the same stock and were impelled by similar motives, our sympathies are always with the little band which landed at Plymouth in 1620. It stirs our pulses still to recall that although

> "The breaking waves dashed high
> On a stern and rock-bound coast,"

and although one-half of the colonists perished during the first winter, there was not a single backslider amongst the survivors when the Mayflower sailed away the following year. The grim determination and the success of Plymouth set in motion the great exodus from the ranks of English Puritanism—when the king determined to rule without a Parliament, when the Church asserted the divine right of kings. Puritans in England turned to their kinsmen beyond the sea, who were enduring hardships in a new land, but were in bondage to no man. The impulse that brought the Puritans to New England was not exhausted by that exodus, it continued to work at home until one king lost his head and another his throne, and the principle of responsible representative government was established there about as completely as here. But the union of Church and State remained and has continued to plague

our British cousins to this day. Here, on the other hand, Church and State have been so completely divorced that we are at present disturbed only by the question whether the rights of conscience are infringed when Christmas carols are sung in the public schools.

The faults of the Puritan were the faults of his times. The Puritan's claim to charity lies in the fact that he continuously outgrew his faults. The colony of Massachusetts Bay at first allowed only church members to vote, but the colony of Connecticut only ten years later imposed no such test on suffrage. Massachusetts banished Roger Williams and put to death the Quakers who would not accept their liberty and go away. These were grievous errors, even though they were committed in obedience to the principle under which we refuse to allow anarchists to land on our shores. Forty years afterwards Massachusetts revoked the decree of banishment against Roger Williams, and the severe laws against Quakers were in force only five years. The witchcraft delusion was also a delusion of the times and its special manifestations at Salem were brief though bloody; but with this outbreak the delusion came to an end. As the Puritans outgrew their faults, so they recognized one by one the great principles of democratic government. No taxation without representation was established in 1631, when Watertown refused to be taxed to build a palisade at Cambridge. In 1644 the controversy over the Widow Sherman's stray pig resulted in the establishment of two legislative chambers, each of which had a veto on the other. The movement was rapid. In 1639 representatives of the towns of Hartford, Windsor and Weathersfield met in General Court and formed a federation which foreshadowed the Federal Constitution of a century and a half later. Powers not granted under the Constitution were reserved to the towns; the Governor and Council were chosen by popular vote; each town had equal representation in the General Court. This constitution

not only remained the organic law of Connecticut until 1818, but the "Connecticut Compromise," which embodied the equality of the States in the Federal Union, saved the Constitutional Convention of 1787 from breaking up in despair.

While the Puritan was a religious enthusiast with a passion for self-government, while he was stern and narrow, and to the superficial view unsympathetic, he never sought the millennium by any short cut. He set his face toward a Heavenly City, but he kept his feet upon the solid earth. He had no new theories about property nor about marriage. He believed in God as the Governor of the Universe, and while he committed himself in every contest to the providence of God, he kept his sword sharp and his powder dry. While he was not over tolerant of new ideas, he did not fear an appeal to reason. He, therefore, founded Harvard College when the colony was only eight years old. He frequently compromised. He yielded something of his theocratic views in order to bring New Hampshire into the united colonies of New England, and in 1657 he invented the "half-way covenant" in order to hold the rising generation in the Church. Even stout old John Davenport, the founder of New Haven, the staunchest defender of theocracy, "the Lord gave to see," as Cotton Mather phrased it, that "in this world a Church-State whereinto there enters nothing that defiles" was impossible.

The Puritan knew how to labor and to wait. He instinctively felt that the stars in their courses fought against his enemies.

If I were speaking to a Pennsylvania Society in Boston, I should not fail to remind you that as recently as the time of the Declaration of Independence, Pennsylvania and Delaware were the only colonies in which all Christian denominations stood upon an equal footing, and that these colonies were founded by Quakers. If I were addressing

the Southern Society in New York, I could not forget that Virginia had her House of Burgesses before the Pilgrims left Holland, and that Maryland, under a charter granted in 1632 by a Protestant king to a Catholic Lord Proprietor, enjoyed the largest degree of religious toleration then known in North America. But except Virginia, none of these colonies had been founded when the Pilgrims came to Plymouth, and no colonies except those of New England were settled by homogeneous bodies of men under religious teachers. It was this community of feeling, this unity of thought and purpose, this common ancestry and traditions which have made the New England colonies a continuing force in the New World, and resulted in the orderly growth and development of the principles of self-government.

In all the movements which make up the subsequent history of the colonies, and the history of the Nation, the Puritan has played an important part, particularly when questions at issue were questions of morals.

We have, in form at least, a representative government, and there is an indissoluble union of indestructible States; there is not only toleration, there is perfect freedom of conscience wherever the flag floats. There are no more Royal Governors, no more Lord Proprietors in Maryland and Pennsylvania, no more Patroons on the Hudson, no more Lord Bishops in Virginia, no more "Lord Brethren" in Massachusetts. We have settled the question of how the unoccupied portion of the national domain shall be governed, and disposed of; we have settled the question of slavery; but we have not settled the question of the relations between the States.

The local rights of the States, the relation of the States to the general government, and the relation of modern business to both—these include the substance of our present-day problems.

The plans, the organization, the usefulness and the inherent rights of business as we conduct it, are all conti-

nental in their scope. Business as we have planned it cannot do what we demand of it if we follow any but heroic models. Even our domestic and every-day economy partakes of the same character. Our food, our clothing, our water supply, the lights in our homes, transportation and education all are parts of great units, which ramify over considerable territories, and are bound together by indissoluble ties. Local interests in the earlier sense have disappeared. There are no local interests. St. Paul foreshadowed our civilization when he said, "For none of us liveth to himself."

Every important business seeks, naturally and properly, under the stimulus of the telephone, the telegraph, the limited train, and that legal device called the corporation, to meet to the full its opportunities in forty-six States. The genius of our people, the topography of the country, the method of its conquest and settlement, all demand this of business. Yet, strange contradiction, business is held up at forty-six frontiers, harassed by forty-six different and separate Legislatures, each of which claims and exercises substantially complete control over what interstate business shall and shall not do in all the other States. As against certain interests, a considerable number of States have even nullified the explicit provision in the Constitution of the United States which guarantees the protection of the Federal Courts. States deliberately cultivate sectionalism and become rivals in questions of morals as well as of business. One State seeks revenue through laws which are framed to make the issue of questionable charters easy; another seeks to increase its population and revenues by making divorce easy.

The issue strikes deep and involves the most serious consequences. Just where to place the Puritan in this coming struggle I am not sure. But in a collateral, a more immediate, a preliminary, and perhaps an equally important contest, the Puritan's place is easily discovered.

The representative idea for which the Massachusetts Puritan stood—after some hesitation—has been thoroughly interwoven with our business and general polity. It is indeed an indivisible and inseparable part of it. In the communism of modern society and in the operation of that great implement of modern activity which we call the corporation, there have developed a new set of public questions, a new type of crime, a new species of criminal. There are men—a few men—who by earlier standards would be rated respectable, public-spirited, possibly even philanthropic, men who would be shocked at the suggestion that they would steal or commit murder or debauch their fellow citizens or be guilty of treason, who nevertheless commit general and impersonal and almost untraceable acts, which when analyzed in the light of the responsibility which attaches to our whole program of society can be properly characterized by no other terms.

Modern business in its reach and results has opened up a new world in achievement, but it has developed some distressing phases of human weakness, too. We no longer expect men within the definition of the Constitution to be traitors to their country, but we find that men can easily be traitors to their fellow men. In brief we have discovered that some men will do as representatives of others and indirectly what they would not think of doing personally and directly. We have planned and built a society in which every person is in some sense a trustee for all the other members of society, and we have found that it takes a high type of man to be honest and just when entrusted with other people's interests.

There was something in the modern corporation operating in a field of almost unlimited opportunity which appealed to all of us. It touched our national pride, our belief in our ability to do great things; it gave opportunity to national energy. We reveled in it for a season. Then came a violent, a public and a merciless test. The newer

methods of business were measured by the old standards of fidelity, without opportunity for palliation or defense. The facts were distorted. There was some lying done. But practices that were indefensible on any theory of business at any time or under any standards of morality were uncovered. Mistakenly assuming that these revelations have disclosed a general moral condition, our first feeling was amazement; then anger; and then came a hysterical fear. And fear has wrought its deadly work.

From too intense introspection the Puritan of 1692 passed also to hysteria and finally to the horrors of Gallows Hill. We have had no Cotton Mather and no Gallows Hill; but by how much have we missed both? Are we so certain that a few generations hence our initial treatment of the excesses developed in modern business will be considered any less inhuman or any less cruel than the acts of the good people of Salem in their struggle, as they believed, with a personal devil?

The fury of 1692 passed quickly. Our fury is subsiding; but its lesson, I take it, has been profoundly learned. We shall pass from the tyranny of corporations and from corporate excesses to a greater power and a better freedom, just as the Puritan passed from his theocracy to a sound and responsible personal liberty. The national idea will ultimately overcome the opposition of localities. The national method will be purified. What we seek to-day is what the Puritan sought three hundred years ago, viz.: the elevation of human conduct, purity of life—and by life we mean those enlarged relations under which substantially every act of every man affects the interests and the rights of every other man.

The seed planted in the seventeenth century has kept its character and quality through a thousand replantings. With it have since been sown the siftings of the world. There have been seasons when a rank and sudden growth threatened to choke and destroy it, but again and again it

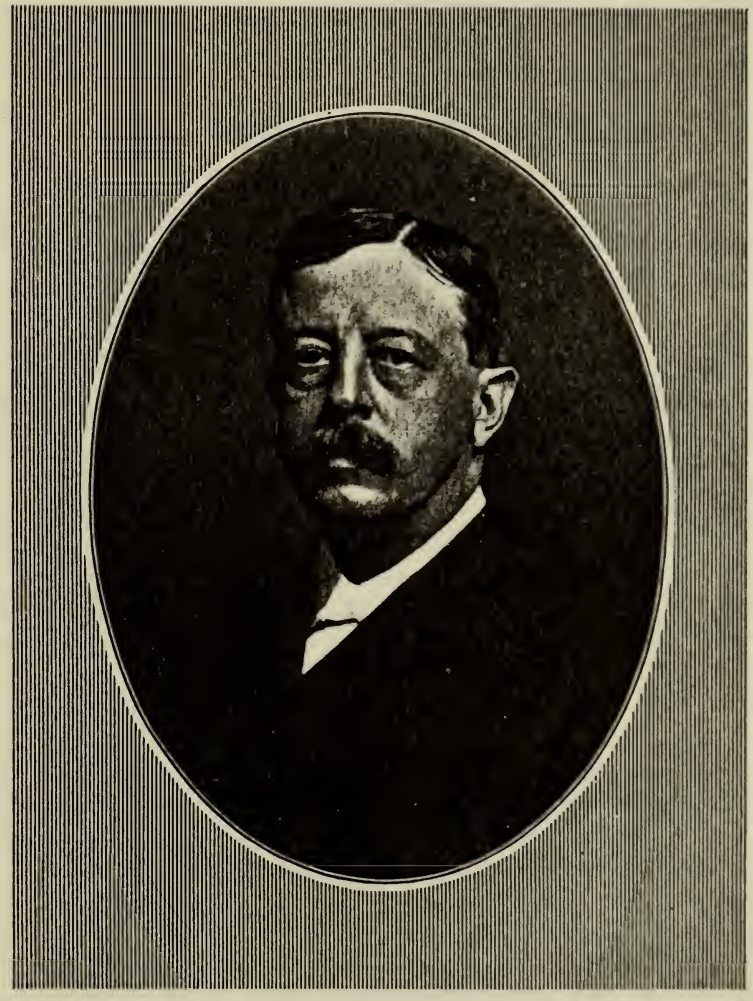
has prevailed and brought in a harvest of sanity and justice and fuller liberty.

So in the struggle to-day for higher moral standards in business, the demand is for the fidelity of the Puritan: A fidelity which shall be as exact under the impersonal responsibilities and duties of modern business as the fidelity inspired by a belief in personal responsibility to a Personal Being who is omnipresent. Notwithstanding a popular belief to the contrary, the standards of business as a whole to-day are not far from that conception of responsibility. They will constantly approach nearer to it because Puritanism is a living force; because men still honor the stern standards of old Salem; because men still love the liberty, the charity and the humanity of Plymouth.

The Puritan and the Quaker

THE TOASTMASTER: Our closing speaker is the honored president of a widely known and respected college. It was not at his institution, I believe (for it was not co-educational), that the young lady graduated whom I have in mind. She was one of those who felt that it was necessary on all occasions to emphasize her scholarship by the employment of big words. She happened to be left by a receding tide on a rock near the sea shore. She cried for help, and finally a seaman took his boat and went out to her rescue. As he approached she said, "I knew that if I cried aloud with indefatigable persistence some succor would come." I say it was not at Trinity College that this young lady graduated; they don't teach that kind of education.

Dr. Luther comes to us with a splendid reputation as an educator, a scholar and an orator. I might add that he has had some little acquaintance with politics, for I think he has reached as high a position as member of the Connecticut legislature.





REV. FLAVEL S. LUTHER, D.D.,

President Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Address of Flavel S. Luther, D.D.

The toast is "The Puritan and the Quaker." If this is to be a scrimmage between them, then remembering who we are and where we are, we will try to look on with impartial justice. The umpire will be the Rev. Dr. Luther, whom I have the pleasure to present.

Response by Dr. Flavel S. Luther

DR. LUTHER arose amid outbursts of applause. He said:

MR. TOASTMASTER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You see that after that thrilling appeal the "succor" came; and I beg to point out to you that he achieved the greatest success possible to any man—he got the girl.

Yes, I come to you from Connecticut, ladies and gentlemen; and Connecticut seems to have fared pretty well to-night from the lips of those who have spoken; though I must say I felt a little jealous of the reputation of Noah Webster early in the evening. But this you will admit: granting all that is claimed for "the Albany plan," granting that the germ of our priceless Constitution is in the essay of Pelatiah, it is also true that Noah Webster published a volume which contains every word of that sacred instrument. And so Connecticut had its share, after all, in the establishment of that fundamental document upon which our civilization rests and rests pretty heavily sometimes.

I am to speak about the Puritan and the Quaker without having any partisan qualification that fits me to speak for either, since I am no Puritan and no Quaker. But I may say I have some claim to descent from one of those mythical "three brothers" from whom every one of us came; and who landed somewhere on the eastern coast of Massachusetts, or of the American continent anyhow, a good while ago. Indeed I am like the dying man who, being interrogated as to his prospects, solaced himself with this comforting reflection that he had many friends in both places. I

have ancestors both among the Puritans and the Quakers; I may appeal to them both confidently; and either, I am sure, would afford me a harbor of refuge. I adhere with unswerving loyalty to the New England to which we all look back with love and tenderness, and with a loyalty as intense and as dependable as that loyalty to his college of the undergraduate, which perhaps was never so well exemplified as in the person of one of my pupils just a year ago to-night. He had been operated upon for appendicitis—a thing so fashionable now that the faculty is contemplating making that a requirement for admission. The appendix was removed; and the boy, recovering from the influence of the ether, was conscious that something had happened to him. He cried out, "How big was it—how big was it?" The doctor informed him that it was a very large appendix, more than seven inches long, the largest he had ever removed; and the young fellow raised his head, shouted "Hurrah for Trinity! it's a record," and fell back unconscious again. That is the sort of loyalty that we feel for our dear New England. Everything that she does is a record—hurrah for her!

We sometimes speak of patriotism in its higher sense as distinct from smaller attributes, as if it were something for which we should be trained, as the result of education, of careful thought, of culture, of growth, of pride in the citizenship of which we are all proud. But it is more than that. Patriotism is of the very essence of organic life. When we are wounded and some evil germ creeps into our bodies (and I give this illustration somewhat diffidently, for there must be doctors here; you will always find them in a place like this, taking the chance of their patients getting well in their absence)—when these little enemies attack the great organism we call our body, then the phagocytes, as I think they are called, rally to the defense of the fleshly public. They seize the intruders and put them to death. They defend the citadel with all the loyalty

and devotion with which our youth spring to arms when the bugle blows. It is the beginning of patriotism, is it not? And to-day scientists study the number and capacity for devouring hostile germs in those defenders of ours just as the citizens of one country study the standing armies of another. They have invented something that they call "the opsonic index," which measures the capacity of each man's army of phagocytes for devouring hostile germs. It is the index of the valor of our bodily soldiers, and there is an opsonic index for each nation. New England's is high, we believe.

The Puritan and the Quaker, the Quaker and the Puritan —it is not a pleasant story as we read it in the book of history; and yet it has seemed to me, as I have studied that story, that in their warfare (for it was a warfare on the one side with patient endurance on the other) lay the germ of a great future in national progress. The Puritan thought he stood for religious liberty—he did stand for it as long as you agreed with him. He thought that a man should be free to think what he liked and that any man of common sense, when he studied the situation carefully, must think as he thought; and if he did not, then he was a source of danger to the commonwealth. Gentlemen, the Puritan was absolutely and eternally right in that conclusion, provided that other doctrine be true, that to think correctly about spiritual, about religious, about divine theories is a necessity to individual salvation. Granted that correct doctrine is essential to the salvation of a human soul, then persecution of the weak by those strong ones who think themselves right follows as a matter of course just as would any element of hygienic precaution. It is absolutely essential that a heretic should be destroyed as promptly as a mad dog would be. I am not joking now, gentlemen. Given that idea that incorrect doctrine is sin (and the Puritan of course thought he had the correct doctrine) there must be persecution. The evil doctrine must

be rooted out at any cost; and the Quaker who would not acquiesce in such teachings was a danger to all the future of all the ages; and to be sure, he or she must be dragged at the tail of the cart and the three strands of knotted lashes must cut the fair forms of women and children. The Quakers must have their tongues burned with hot irons, they must be driven out among the savages, they must be starved in jail; and rightly—rightly if the Puritan was right in teaching that correct doctrine was necessary to the salvation of the human race. This is the *reductio ad absurdum* of much theology, not yet obsolete. But the Puritan could not see it then—or now.

The Quaker. The Quaker showed the power of stern resistance which did not strike back. He showed what power there is in standing immovably on one's own fundamental rights and saying, "I will not fight, I will not strike back, I will engage in no warfare, but I believe that I am right and you shall not drive me away." The Quakers were driven away, to be sure, but they came back and they continued to come back; and finally, not particularly because of an order from England, although that came, not because the Puritan thought differently, persecution ceased. It ended, I say, not because any question was settled, but in shame before the majestic spectacle of men and women who dared to suffer and die unresistingly. The Quaker won by heroism, as, in this world, endurance and heroism always win.

But there was another feature of the Puritan persecution which is worthy of notice. It was not a persecution by the people but by officers; for I regret to state that in those years, when those unhappy events took place, our Puritan ancestors were a boss-ridden, machine-ridden class. The officers chosen to represent these Puritans, these Pilgrims, these Massachusetts and Connecticut people—it was they who carried on the persecution. The people themselves, who held no office, deplored the punishment of

brethren who had committed no offense. They did not in their hearts sympathize with this persecution of the Quaker. It was they who mitigated the horrors of those days; it was they who, dumbly and stupidly, at last came to the rescue of their fellow citizens and said, "This thing must stop." So out of that conflict between rival spiritual notions grew, I believe, the power of New England to dominate this continent. Without that warfare with the Quakers I think there is grave reason to fear that there would have been, in the place of the New England that we came to know and love, a theocracy, a tyranny just as terrible as any from which the forefathers had escaped, a domination of the thoughts of men which would forever have precluded that great mission of America which has been so eloquently set forth before you here this evening. It was the warfare (for it was a warfare, although the Quakers would not fight) between the Puritan idea of dominating the souls of men, the thoughts of men, and the Quaker idea of the personal responsibility of each individual soul to its God, out of which came the true American idea. And that has always been the story of struggles in the history of all the nations of the earth, that not out of the agreements of men, not out of the quietness of men, but out of their struggles and their clamorings has come whatever of advance has distinguished us in all these years.

Truth does not lie at the bottom of the well. Truth broods over the battlefield. And it is because men struggle and because men differ that truth is triumphant and we come slowly—oh, how slowly—to understand how great is God, how wonderful is civilization and what a great instrumentality for good a great nation can become. Out of warfare comes progress; out of the struggles of men with each other comes toleration at last; and to my mind, Mr. Toastmaster, it is away back there, in the struggle between the Quaker and the Puritan, that this principle ground its way into American thought. It is distinctly worth our

while to remember this in this twentieth century, in this year of our Lord, 1907; because that battle between organized efficiency and individual right has not yet been fought out to its final consummation. We have had our work to do in these two or three hundred years that have elapsed since the scenes to which I have directed your attention for a moment. Organized efficiency, which is something like the Puritan theocracy, has been doing a very splendid work in this land of ours. This continent which was given to us we have nearly subdued. We have torn down the high places; we have filled up many of the swamps and miasma-breeding holes unfit for human residence; we have trained the rivers where we would have them to go; we have tied the oceans together with bands of steel; we have bridged the chasms; we have tunneled the mountains; we shout to each other from Boston to San Francisco, from the northernmost towns of Maine to the remotest towns of Texas and of Florida; we send word, at the touch of a finger, to our little bronze brothers in the Philippines; all these things we have done and many more like them and have done them well. The material triumphs of our age and of the ages that have immediately preceded ours have astonished the world, and we are waiting for still greater ones. We are going to tear the American continent in two and pass our ships back and forth as we will, and almost where we will. We are going to send ships from the inland towns of our great Middle West to the marts of Europe. We are going to make this nation, in its material prosperity, something of which the world has not yet dreamed; and all this through an organized efficiency which is comparable to the Puritan theocracy; all this accomplished by men banding themselves together and sure that they are right. In this triumph we see the danger which beset the Puritans in their first work on this continent of ours. The ripe common sense of the common people admonishes us that some-

how, amidst all these great triumphs, the individual citizen is not quite getting a square deal. It is the same danger of which the Quaker gave warning when he said to the Puritan, "You have gotten up a great theocratic organization and you think it is right; it is powerful in its domination over the souls of men, it is efficient for government, but it does not take into account the responsibility of the individual man." That question, as between the Puritan and the Quaker, was settled after a few years of conflict and after sufferings which we who trace our ancestry to the Puritan look back upon with shame and humiliation; which those who trace their ancestry to the Quaker regard with thankfulness that it is all over. It is the struggle of the individual against the corporation—the individual with his rights, the corporation with its power; the corporation a good thing for many purposes, but a mighty bad thing when it undertakes to dominate the individual man who may be brought under its sway.

Now, I am one of those who resent a habit, which is growing on the part of our newspapers and other periodicals, of sneering at the word "people;" who spell the word "peepul," as if there were some humor in that. If it be dishonorable to use that word as representing the ultimate source of all authority in this government, then Puritan and Quaker, the Cavalier of Virginia and the Roman Catholic of Maryland and all those who have flocked to our shores have come here on a wild goose chase.

I want you to see this point which I make. Whether you spell the word p-e-o-p-l-e, as my fellow townsmen do, I believe, or p-e-e-p-u-l, as certain editors and newspapers are accustomed now to spell it, the individuals who make up the eighty or ninety millions in this country are the source of authority; and while they recognize the power of organization, while they concede that great things can only be done by co-operation, organized co-operation; while they admire the exploits of men working together and confident

in their own wisdom; while they appreciate and enjoy the results that are attained in modern business methods and modern engineering methods, in all those devices whereby men work together like a trained army; the people understand that, after all, the business enterprise of a nation is not everything. It is not the great railroads, the high bridges, the enormous buildings, the wonderful feats of engineering which have changed the face of the earth; it is not the triumphs of material science; it is not the astonishing physical advances in every direction that have been made that make a nation great; but it is the progress of the individual human souls that is important beyond all else. This is what America is to be, an aggregation of independent men willing to work together, accepting a domination from no man, but each man doing exactly as he pleases so long as he injures no other man. The speaker who preceded me expressed this thought much more forcibly than I can state it. Every man in this America of ours has a right to think and to do as he pleases so long as he injures no other man. And this is entirely consistent with the idea that, in order to be more efficient, he must combine with others in every movement that is great and good and which makes for a higher destiny of mankind through the co-operation of men with similarities of thought and purpose.

This was the basic idea which struggled to assert itself in the days of the Puritan and the Quaker, of the persecutor and the persecuted, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, more than two hundred years ago. They were dreadful days, they were days of which we are all now thoroughly ashamed. But still persecution goes on. It was a bad thing to whip Quakers and to drag them at the cart's tail; it is a worse thing to drag our little children at the tail of our industrial chariot. It was a bad thing to whip women; it is a worse thing to make women work more hours than is meet in the struggle for a livelihood. It was a bad thing to brand men with "H" as heretics; it is a worse thing to

brand men with a mark which stands for ignorance and to condemn them to a life of unambitious toil.

As one whose life has been spent in school and college, I suggest that the final reconciling of those two ideas for which the Puritan and the Quaker stood, that of corporate efficiency and that of individual responsibility and individual right, is to be sought through education. I believe that through your schools and your colleges is to come the salvation of America. I do not speak of salvation as if I thought we were all on the down grade to perdition, but I am referring to those higher characteristics of American civilization that are to come. It is through the education and training of men that that is to come; and the way to sustain a man is to give him honorable ambition, to have him understand that training and opportunity are open to him by which he may make himself respected and honored as an educated American citizen. Did you ever reflect that, with all the glory of America, with all the money devoted to public schools, we have never yet known in this country such a thing as an educated community? Is Philadelphia such a community? Hartford is not. Is Pennsylvania such a community? Connecticut is not.

I believe that here, in this country, is finally to be worked out the destinies of mankind. A leading factor in this great final experiment is education. Perhaps it should not be exactly that which is imparted now in our public schools. In some of our cities to-day parents are wondering whether their children shall be allowed to keep Christmas, forgetting that our Puritan ancestors did not allow their children to keep Christmas. Away back in Massachusetts, in the early days, there was not that system of education that we have to-day, but there was that training of the young by the old, whereby the individual soul received its development so that it could work intelligently and efficiently, either alone or in co-operation with others.

Whether by encouraging education or by other means at

least, let every one contribute something to that splendid America which is better than the theocratic dream of the Puritan; it is well to suffer, if need be, to sacrifice one's life for truth, in the spirit of the Quaker. Five years, the period alluded to by the last speaker, is a very long time to be in jail, or in danger of your life, or in fear lest your wife be taken from your side, dragged through the street and whipped by the authority of the government which assumes to stand in the place of God. Men and women endured it. Now those days have gone by. May we keep that strength that would not be denied and add to it that patience under suffering and chastisement which won the victory finally. Benjamin Franklin, of Puritan ancestry, came here and did the work whereof something has been said to you to-night. Whittier, the Quaker poet, gave us in New England the sweetest songs we have known, songs which nerved the arm of many a youth in that struggle for righteousness which went on in those long years from '60 to '65. We saw "the stars shine through our cypress trees" because the Puritan spirit and the Quaker spirit coalesced for good; and they are going to make the splendid America of our dreams, that America in which men, women, and little children will respect each other's rights and work together each for all and all for each. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Gentlemen, in your name I thank all of our four speakers, this brilliant quartette, for their notable contributions to what, I am sure you will all agree with me, is one of the most delightful and enjoyable dinners we have ever had. And now we stand adjourned.

While this Book was passing through the press, the Society was shocked by the announcement of the sudden death of the

HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH,

our beloved friend and fellow member, who, with such rare and graceful charm, presided as toast master at our recent festival, the latest official duty of his brilliant life.

It is therefore most fitting to publish herewith the action of the Council, recorded upon the following page.

Charles Emory Smith

DIED JANUARY 19, 1908.

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from his life upon earth, our late colleague,

CHARLES EMORY SMITH

we place this minute of our very high regard upon the records of the New England Society of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Smith joined the Society in 1881, was the Secretary for eight years previous to becoming President in 1891; holding that office with great acceptance for three years, and at the time of his death was a member of the Council. At all times and upon all occasions Mr. Smith rendered the Society most valuable service and was ever ready to do all in his power to advance its interests.

Blessed with a brilliant mind, with unusual power of expression and with a charming personality, he was distinguished in every walk of life.

We have parted with a delightful companion, whose memory will ever live with us, recalling a most happy association.

To his wife and family we tender our deep sympathy in the great sorrow which has come upon them.

Action of the Council of the Society, in special meeting assembled, January twenty-first, 1908.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Constitution and By-Laws

We, the subscribers, hereby create the Association herein named, and adopt the following as its Constitution and By-Laws:

I. Name

The name of the Association shall be

The New England Society of Pennsylvania

II. Object

Its object shall be charity and good-fellowship, and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

III. Membership

1. Any male person of good character, eighteen years of age, or older, wherever residing, a native, or descendant of a native, of any New England State, shall be eligible to membership and shall become a member by participating in the creation of this Society, or by the majority vote of the Society, or of its Council, subscribing to these Articles, and paying an admission fee of five dollars ($5.00).

2. The Society, by a two-thirds vote of its members present, at any regular meeting, may suspend from the privileges of the Society, or remove altogether, any person guilty of gross misconduct.

3. Any member who shall have failed to pay his dues for three consecutive years, without giving reasons satisfactory to the Council, shall, after thirty days' notice of such failure, be dropped from the roll.

IV. Annual Meetings

1. The Annual Meeting shall be held not less than one week before the Annual Festival, and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council. Notice of the same shall be given in the Philadelphia daily papers, and be mailed through the post office to each member of the Society.

2. Special meetings may be called by the President or a Vice-President, or, in the event of their absence from the city, by any two members of the Council.

V. Council

1. At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chaplain, and a Physician, to serve one year, and until their successors are chosen; at the Annual Meeting, in 1895, there shall also be elected twelve Directors, who, upon entering upon office, shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of four each, one class to serve one year, one class two years, and one class three years. At the Annual Meeting in 1896, and each subsequent year, there shall be elected four Directors to serve three years, or until their successors are elected. The Officers and Directors elected each year shall enter upon office on the first of January next succeeding, and, together with the Directors holding over, shall constitute the Council.

Of the Council there shall be four standing committees:

(*a.*) On Admission, consisting of the First Vice-President, the Secretary, and four Directors.

(*b.*) On Finance, consisting of the officers of the Society, except the Chaplain and Physician.

(*c.*) On Charity, consisting of the Chaplain, the Physician, and four Directors.

(*d.*) On Entertainment, consisting of the Second Vice-President, and four Directors.

2. The Council shall fill any vacancy which shall occur in any office, or in the position of Director.

VI. Duties of Officers

1. The President, or, in his absence, the First Vice-President, or, if he, too, is absent, then the Second Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society or the Council. In the absence, at any time, of all these, then a temporary chairman shall be chosen.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Council, and shall have the custody of the seal of the Society.

3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys and securities of the Society; he shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, pay all its bills, and at the meeting of the said committee next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society, he shall make full and detailed report.

VII. Duties of Committees

1. The Committee on Admission shall consider and report to the Council, or to the Society, upon the names of all persons submitted for membership.

2. The Finance Committee shall audit all claims against the Society; shall see to the proper investment of its surplus funds, if any; and, through a sub-committee, shall audit annually the accounts of the Treasurer.

3. The Committee on Charity shall disburse, in conformity to the objects of the Society, all moneys appropriated by the Council for charitable purposes, and make report thereof at the meeting of the Council next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.

4. The Committee on Entertainment shall, under the direction of the Council, provide for the Annual Festival.

VIII. Changes

The Council may enlarge or diminish the duties and powers of the officers and committees at its pleasure.

IX. Charity

1. The Council may appropriate a portion of the annual income of the Society, not exceeding three-fourths, to the relief of indigent or unfortunate persons of New England origin.

2. The widow or children of a deceased member, if in need, shall be entitled, for five successive years, to an annuity from the funds of the Society, equal to the full amount which such member shall have actually paid into its Treasury; such annuity, however, shall in no case be paid to such widow after she shall have again married, nor to children after they shall be able to earn their own livelihood.

X. Quorum

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Society; of the Council, five members, and of the committees, a majority.

XI. Fees

The annual dues, after the first year of membership, shall be three dollars; but any person admitted a member may become a life member by paying fifty dollars, and shall thereby be exempt from paying the admission fee of five dollars and annual dues.

XII. Annual Festival

An Annual Festival of the Society shall be held on the twenty-second of December, except when that day is

Sunday, and then the Festival shall be held on the day following, at such time and place and in such manner as shall be determined by the Council. The cost of the same shall be at the charge of those attending it.

XIII. Motto and Seal

1. The motto of the Society shall be

"Veritas et Libertas."

2. The seal of the Society shall have in the center a representation of the "Mayflower" at anchor in Plymouth harbor, surrounded by concentric rings, on the inner of which shall be the motto, and the date 1620; on the next the name of the Society and the date 1881, and on the next a wreath of mayflowers and entwined scrolls, bearing the name of New England Colonies and States.

XIV. Disposition of Property

IN CASE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

This organization is intended to be perpetual, but, if for any reason whatsoever, it shall at any time be deemed best by a majority of those present at an annual meeting at which a quorum of members shall be present, that the same shall be dissolved (notice having been given in the call for said meeting that the question of dissolution would be considered), or if at any time there shall have been failure for three successive years to hold an annual meeting, then and in such event, and immediately thereafter, the Treasurer shall transfer and deliver all moneys and other property of the Society to the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for its sole and exclusive use forever.

XV. Amendment

1. These articles may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, the proposed amendment having been approved by the Council, and notice of such proposed amendment sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting.

2. They may also be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that the alteration shall have been submitted at a previous meeting.

3. No amendment or alteration shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the time of their final consideration, not less than twenty-five voting for such alteration or amendment.

Members

Life Members

Baker, George Fales, M.D.,	421 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1898.
Battles, Harry H.,	108 South Twelfth Street.	Oct., 1901.
Bond, Frank S.,	New London, Conn.	Dec., 1881.
Brooks, James C.,	430 Washington Avenue.	Dec., 1899.
Brush, Chauncey H.,	Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1881.
Clothier, Morris L.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1896.
Dreer, William F.,	714 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Earle, George H., Jr.,	431 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Fiske, Louis S.,	2042 Locust Street.	Jan., 1889.
Frothingham, Theodore,	518 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Hoffman, George F.,	413 Market Street.	Nov., 1891.
Lewis, Richard A.,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Littlefield, H. W.,	129 South Fifth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Milne, Caleb J.,	2030 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1904.
Milne, Caleb, J., Jr.,	2029 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Milne, David,	1613 Spruce Street.	Oct., 1903.
Morris, Effingham B.,	Girard Building.	Dec., 1902.
Mumford, Joseph P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Riley, Lewis A.,	1509 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Vinton, Charles H., M.D.,	413 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1902.

Annual Members

Alden, Ezra Hyde,	Arcade Building.	Nov., 1907.
Alexander, Edward P.,	306 North Thirty-fifth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Allen, Francis Olcott,	323 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Allyn, Dr. Herman B.,	501 South Forty-second St.	Nov., 1894.
Arnold, Rev. A. J.,	3921 Locust Street.	Dec., 1904.
Atterbury, W. W.,	Broad Street Station.	Jan., 1905.
Austin, Samuel H.,	3913 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1906.
Ayer, F. W.,	300 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bacon, Richard W.,	518 Stephen Girard Building.	Dec., 1894.
Bailey, Joseph T.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Bailey, Julius A.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1901.

Baily, Albert L.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Baily, Charles W.,	922 Clinton Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ball, Joseph A.,	Stock Exchange Place.	Dec., 1892.
Bancroft, Addison F.,	114 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Banks, George W.,	2043 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1889.
Barker, Eben F.,	6099 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1882.
Barnes, Harry G.,	2010 North Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Barnes, John Hampton,	1817 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1889.
Barnes, William H.	1727 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1889.
Barney, Charles D.,	122 South Fourth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bartlett, Clarence, M.D.,	1437 Spruce Street.	Apl., 1903.
Bartol, George E.,	262 South Twenty-first Street.	Dec., 1892.
Bassett, Frank L.,	Swarthmore.	Nov., 1904.
Bassett, George G.	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Battles, Frank,	131 South Fifth Street.	Nov., 1892.
Beck, Hon. James M.,	44 Wall St., New York.	Nov., 1898.
Beck, J. Augustus	1910 Wallace Street.	Apl., 1901.
Beers, C. Eliot,	17 North Thirty-fourth St.	Mch., 1893.
Bement, William P.,	3817 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1898.
Bemis, Royal W., M.D.,	2512 North Fifth Street	Dec., 1902.
Bent, Luther S.,	6040 Drexel Road.	May, 1884.
Bent, Stedman,	6040 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1899.
Berry, Oscar G.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Bigelow, George A.,	133 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Blake, Barton F.,	4522 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Bliss, Arthur Ames, M.D.,	117 South Twentieth Street.	Nov., 1896.
Bliss, Theodore,	1832 Race Street.	Dec., 1881.
Blynn, Henry,	824 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Boone, John Allen,	Hotel Walton.	Dec., 1906.
Borden, Edward P.,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Borden, E. Shirley,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1893.
Boyd, James,	14 North Fourth Street.	Dec., 1887.
Bradford, Albert G.,	4817 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1897.
Brazier, H. Bartol,	Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Brazier, J. H.,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brinley, Charles A.,	247 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brooks, Edward, Jr.,	643 Land Title Bldg.	Jan., 1902.
Brown, Andrew Vinton,	3423 North Nineteenth Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, D. V.,	1823 Tioga Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, Henry W.,	435 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Brown, J. Tabelé,	Prospect Ave., Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1894.
Brown, John A. S.,	1524 North Seventeenth St.	Feb., 1896.
Brown, Levi D.,	116 North Seventeenth St.	Jan., 1889.
Buckley, Monroe,	Crozer Building.	Nov., 1907.

Burbank, Wm. H., D.D.,	Phœnixville.	Dec., 1906.
Burnham, George,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1881.
Burnham, George, Jr.,	715 Chestnut Street.	May, 1884.
Burnham, William,	Harrison Building.	Dec., 1887.
Burt, Edward W.,	1107 Market Street.	Dec., 1888.
Butler, Edgar H.,	5919 Main Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1895.
Carr, George Bradford,	809 Commonwealth Building.	Dec., 1887.
Carpenter, Harvey N.,	Union League.	Dec., 1891.
Carstairs, Daniel Haddock,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carstairs, J. Haseltine,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carver, Charles,	Haverford.	Dec., 1902.
Castle, William H.,	4241 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Chandler, Theophilus P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1897.
Chapin, George W.,	St. David.	Dec., 1898.
Chapin, Dr. John B.,	44th and Market Streets.	Dec., 1884.
Chapman, James H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Chase, Theodore L., M.D.,	1604 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Chauncey, Charles,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Child, Charles S.,	217 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Church, Arthur L.,	500 North Broad Street.	Apl., 1901.
Church, Edgar M.,	Third and Locust Streets.	Nov., 1901.
Church, W. A.,	Penn and Knox Sts., Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Claflin, Waldo M.,	1107 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Clark, Charles E.,	4115 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Clark, Charles Motley,	Forty-second and Locust Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Clarence H., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Clark, Herbert L.,	160 Bullitt Building.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Percy H.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clark, Walton,	Chestnut Hill.	Jan., 1902.
Cleaver, Albert N.,	South Bethlehem.	Nov., 1902.
Clement, John B.,	Overbrook.	Nov., 1906.
Cleverly, Henry A.,	1824 North Park Avenue.	Feb., 1891.
Cliff, George H.,	1507 North Seventeenth St.	Dec., 1896.
Closson, James H., M.D.,	53 West Chelten Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Clothier, Isaac H., Jr.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clothier, Walter,	405 Arch Street.	Dec., 1900.
Coffin, Edward Winslow,	Ashland, N. J.	Dec., 1896.
Coffin, G. Winthrop,	122 South Front Street.	Dec., 1900.
Collier, John J.,	North American Building.	Dec., 1903.
Colton, J. Milton,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Colton, Sabin, W., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Converse, Bernard T.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1904.
Converse, Charles A.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1891.
Converse, John H.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1882.

Converse, John W.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Conwell, Rev. Russell H.,	2020 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1887.
Cook, Gustavus W.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cook, Richard Y.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cooke, James W.,	2108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1882.
Corbin, E. A.,	428 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Corbin, Elbert A., Jr.,	432 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1904.
Cornish, Thomas E.,	Hotel Walton.	Dec., 1881.
Costello, Peter E.,	Tacony.	Oct., 1903.
Crittenden, J. Parker,	615 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1893.
Crosman, Prof. Charles S.,	Haverford.	Oct., 1898.
Culver, Martin B.,	1529 Locust Street.	Dec., 1895.
Cuming, John K.,	1807 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Curtin, Dr. Roland G.,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Curtis, C. H. K.,	425 Arch Street.	Dec., 1888.
Cuthbert, Allen Brooks,	P. R. R., Altoona.	Dec., 1891.
Dana, Prof. Charles Edmund,	2013 DeLancey Place.	Oct., 1898.
Dana, Stephen W. D.D.,	3925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Darby, Edward T., M.D.,	Lansdowne.	Dec., 1889.
Darlington, Herbert Seymour,	1126 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Darlington, Joseph G.,	1126 Chestnut Street.	Mch., 1893.
DeCoster, Henry Seymour,	420 South Forty-fifth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Delano, Eugene,	12 Washington Square, N. Y.	Dec., 1888.
Denny, George Addison,	Wyncote.	Dec., 1900.
Dexter, E. Milton,	1218 Spruce Street.	Feb., 1887.
Dodge, James Mapes,	Clapier Street, Germantown.	Jan., 1902.
Doe, Charles A.,	146 North Tenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Dorland, Dr. W. A. Newman,	130 South Seventeenth Street.	Jan., 1901.
Duane, Russell,	1617 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Dugan, William J., M.D.,	2224 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1907.
Dungan, Chester B.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dungan, George I.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dwight, Marcus B., M.D.	4025 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Earle, Morris,	918 Chestnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Eckels, Mervin J., D.D.,	1625 Race Street.	Dec., 1900.
Edmunds, Hon. George F.,	P. O. Box 2082, M. City Sec.	Dec., 1896.
Edwards, Jno. Judson, D.D.S.,	3707 Powelton Avenue.	Nov., 1901.
Ellis, Henry C.,	2319 Green Street.	Dec., 1891.
Ellison, William Rodman,	24 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Elwell, William P.,	2207 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.
Ely, Theodore N.,	Broad Street Station.	Mch., 1893.
Este, Charles,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1885.

Este, Charles, Jr.,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1903.
Evans, Charles T.,	428 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1890.
Evans, Shepley W.,	12 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Ewing, D. S.,	223 South Forty-first Street.	Jan., 1888.
Faires, Benjamin McKinley,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Faires, Theodore Wylie,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Farnum, Edward S. W.,	101 W. Graver's Lane.	Dec., 1895.
Felton, Edgar C.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1899.
Fisher, Ellicott,	"Wakefield," Germantown.	Feb., 1897.
Flagg, Stanley G., Jr.,	2015 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1898.
Fletcher, G. W. B.,	Twelfth and Chestnut Streets.	Dec., 1903.
French, George A.,	428 W. Bringhurst Street.	Dec., 1905.
French, Harry B.,	429 Arch Street.	Jan., 1902.
Furber, William Copeland,	418 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1898.
Futrell, William H.,	420 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Gerry, F. R.,	1835 Market Street.	Mch., 1885.
Gile, Ben Clark, M.D.,	1728 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1906.
Gillett, Alfred S.,	631 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Godfrey, Lincoln,	248 Bourse Building.	Jan., 1889.
Goodrich, Henry G.,	432 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Goodwin, Harold,	Franklin Building.	Dec., 1881.
Grammer, Carl E., D.D.,	1024 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1906.
Greene, Ryland W.,	925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Greenough, Rev. William,	1712 Franklin Street.	Dec., 1891.
Hagar, Walter F.,	626 Westview Street.	Dec., 1900.
Hale, George, M. D.,	4428 Paul Street, Frankford.	Nov., 1902.
Hale, Henry S.,	1510 North Broad St.	Dec., 1890.
Hale, H. W. K.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1903.
Hale, J. Warren,	1517 Wallace Street.	Dec., 1894.
Hall, Amos H.,	140 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hall, Henry Throop,	32 Allen Lane, Gtn.	Dec., 1906.
Harrington, Melvin H.,	112 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1887.
Haseltine, Charles F.,	1822 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Haughton, Rev. James,	Bryn Mawr.	Feb., 1888.
Haughton, J. Paul,	Bryn Mawr.	Dec., 1902.
Henry, Bayard,	1438 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1892.
Hill, George H.,	3601 Baring Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hodge, Thomas L.,	444 Stafford Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1897.
Holden, Francis M.,	123 South Twentieth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Hopkins, Albert Cole,	Lock Haven.	Dec., 1892.
Houghton, Charles W., M.D.	1208 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1897.

How, W. Storer, D.D.S.,	2108 Ontario Street.	Dec., 1890.
Howard, Francis A.,	416 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1883.
Howard, Philip E.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Howard-Smith, R. S.,	4838 Pulaski Avenue, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Howe, Frank P.,	251 South Seventeenth St.	Dec., 1894.
Howe, Herbert M., M.D.,	1622 Locust Street.	Dec., 1881.
Hoyt, Henry M., Hon.,	1516 K St., N. W.,Wash., D. C.	Nov., 1901.
Hoyt, Rev. Wayland, D.D.,	3604 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Hubbard, Charles D.,	Wyncote.	Nov., 1901.
Huey, Arthur B.,	602 Commonwealth Tr. Bldg.	Dec., 1896.
Hutchins, J. Warner,	728 Sansom Street.	Apl., 1903.
Ingersoll, W. K., M.D.,	4008 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1902.
Jackson, Lothrop.	Palmyra, N. J.	Nov., 1906.
James, William P.,	1021 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1890.
Jarrett, James T.,	3625 Spring Garden Street.	Oct., 1907.
Johnson, Alba B.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1891.
Johnson, Edward Hine,	2211 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Keene, Albert A.,	Chamber of Com., Boston.	Dec., 1886.
Kellogg, Hosford D.,	728 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Kelly, Albert Frederick,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1896.
Kelly, William D.,	120 Cliveden Avenue, Gtn.	Dec., 1892.
Kendrick, John Ryland,	1100 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Kent, Henry T.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1892.
Keyes, D. A.,	St. David's.	Dec., 1886.
Kinsey, John L.,	1622 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1901.
Kisterbock, John,	2004 Market Street.	Dec., 1894.
Kisterbock, Josiah, Jr.,	Continental Hotel.	Dec., 1894.
Ladd, Westray,	5830 Drexel Road.	Oct., 1897.
La Lanne, Frank Dale.	214 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1903.
Lennig, George G.,	123 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1902.
Leonard, Frederick M.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Feb., 1888.
Leonard, M. Hayden.	4243 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Lewis, Francis D.,	934 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1881.
Lewis, Henry A.,	209 South Third Street.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis,	N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis Converse,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Lillie, Samuel Morris,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Litch, Wilbur F., M. D.,	1500 Locust Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ludington, Charles H., Jr.,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1901.
Lyman, William R.,	1033 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.

McDowell, John A.,	1727 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Mackay-Smith, Alex., Rt.Rev.,	251 South Twenty-second St.	Jan., 1903.
Mapes, George E.,	1932 North Twenty-second St.	Dec., 1887.
Marshall, Geo. Morley, M.D.,	1819 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Marston, John,	Merion.	Dec., 1883.
Mears, William A.,	1202 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1899.
Merrick, Dwight V.,	5373 Chew Street, Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Merrill, Charles Warren,	2040 North Park Avenue.	Nov., 1905.
Merrill, George Irving,	602 Commonwealth Bldg.	Dec., 1907.
Miller, Prof. Leslie W.,	320 South Broad Street.	Oct., 1898.
Miller, Niles M., M.D.,	4108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Mitchell, J. Nicholas, M.D.,	1505 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Molten, Robert P.,	6803 Emlen Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1901.
Monroe, Josiah,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1885.
Montelius, William Edward,	513 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Moody, Carlton M.,	1217 North American Bldg.	Dec., 1890.
Moore, Henry D.,	696 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1905.
Morgan, Frank E.,	1629 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Morgan, George P.,	32 North Front Street.	Dec., 1903.
Morse, Edwin F.,	1613 Poplar Street.	Dec., 1898.
Moulton, Byron P.,	Ardmore.	Jan., 1888.
Mumford, Edgar H.,	17th and Callowhill Streets.	Nov., 1901.
Muzzey, Frank W.,	1803 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Nason, Rev. C. P. H.,	6123 Greene Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1890.
Nevin, Charles W.,	Riverton, N. J.	Nov., 1894.
Newhall, Daniel S.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
North, Ralph H.,	Boyer Street, Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1891.
Northrop, H. L., M.D.,	1729 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ober, Thomas K.,	1617 North Sixteenth Street.	Apl., 1887.
Olmsted, Hon. M. E.,	Harrisburg.	Dec., 1892.
Packard, Charles S. W.,	517 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1902.
Passmore, Lincoln K.,	925 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Patterson, Wistar Evans,	Ardmore.	Oct., 1897.
Pendleton, Frank P.,	2005 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1900.
Penniman, James Hosmer,	4326 Sansom Street.	Jan., 1901.
Perkins, Edward L.,	110 South Fourth Street.	Apl., 1888.
Perry, O. LaForrest,	3717 Baring Street.	Dec., 1900.
Peirce, Harold,	222 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Pile, Rufus Moody,	1610 Mount Vernon Street.	Nov., 1899.
Plummer, Everett H.,	512 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Plummer, Everett H., Jr.,	4034 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.

Plummer, William T.,	31 Simpson Road, Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Porter, Isaac, Jr.,	4809 Regent Street.	Dec , 1902.
Prime, Frederick,	1008 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Putnam, Earl B.,	1926 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Ramsdell, J. G.,	1305 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1885.
Randle, George Mather,	566 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1888.
Reeves, Francis B.,	Girard National Bank.	Dec., 1896.
Reynolds, George N.,	Lancaster.	Dec., 1893.
Risley, Samuel Dotis, M.D.,	1811 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Robinson, John Trumbull,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1907.
Rowland, William Lee,	4800 Chester Avenue.	Dec., 1896.
Runk, Louis B.,	20 South Twenty-first Street.	Nov., 1896.
Runk, Marshall Hill,	410 Sansom Street.	Dec., 1896.
Safford, Thomas S.,	Swarthmore.	Dec., 1895.
Sanborn, Edward H.,	39 Fisher's Lane, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Sargent, Winthrop,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Schoff, Frederic,	3418 Baring Street.	Nov., 1902.
Scott, E. Irvin,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1895.
Scott, Clarence W.,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1894.
Seaver, Joseph H.,	2045 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1887.
Sellers. Coleman, Jr.,	1600 Hamilton Street.	Dec., 1901.
Sellers, Horace Wells,	3301 Baring Street.	Dec., 1896.
Shattuck, Frank R.,	1834 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Shattuck, George,	132 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1889.
Shaw, Frederic,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Shaw, William Warren,	1635 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1905.
Sheldon, Winthrop Dudley,	Girard College.	Dec., 1895.
Shelton, Frederick H.,	1004 Pennsylvania Building.	Nov., 1901.
Sherman, Charles P.,	1001 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Shortridge, N Parker,	Wynnewood P. O.	Dec., 1881.
Shumway, A. A.,		May, 1887.
Silvester, Learoyd,	Cynwyd.	Apl., 1901.
Skinner, Frank Bevin,	401 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Slocum, Dr. Harris A.,	1900 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Smith, Atwood,	49th and Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1884.
Smith, Leonard O.,	2217 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.
Smith, Robert Hobart,	1221 Locust Street.	Feb., 1897.
Smith, W. I. Clark,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Smith, William C.,	6374 Drexel Road.	Nov., 1906.
Smyth, Calvin M.,	1206 Arch Street.	Dec., 1896.
Smyth, Isaac S., Jr.,	1218 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Snowden, Col. A. Louden,	1812 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1897.

Snowman, Albert E.,	707 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1894.
Southwick, James L.,	2028 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Spalding, John A.,	609 S. Forty-eighth Street.	Nov., 1906.
Sparhawk, John, Jr.,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Speakman, William E.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Dec., 1904.
Spooner, Alban,	5 Bank Street.	June, 1891.
Steere, Jonathan M.,	Girard Trust Company.	Oct., 1903.
Stevenson, Henry Mears,	Ainsworth, B. C.	Dec., 1904.
Stevenson, John Entriken,	2314 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Stevenson, Maxwell, Jr.,	2314 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Stillwell, James C.,	1920 Pine Street.	Jan., 1902.
Stockwell, Herbert G.,	833 Land Title Building.	Nov., 1901.
Stone, Hon. Charles W.,	Warren.	Dec., 1887.
Strawbridge, Justus C.,	801 Market Street.	Nov., 1896.
Strout, Charles H.,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Stuart, Edward T.,	1107 Arcade Building.	Dec., 1902.
Synnott, Thomas W.,	73 Manhattan Building.	Dec., 1905.
Taber, George H.,	Frick Bldg. Annex, Pittsburg.	Dec., 1900.
Taylor, Horace E.,	306 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Terry, Henry C.,	1328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Thayer, Albert R.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1907.
Thomas, Augustus,	2029 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1886.
Thomas, Chas. Hermon, M.D.,	3634 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Thompson, A. F.,	712 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1892.
Thompson, Benjamin,	Union League.	Dec., 1891.
Thompson, Edwin Stanley,	Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1904.
Thompson, Ernest A.,	909 South Forty-ninth Street.	Mch., 1905.
Thorpe, Warren Parsons,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Tilden, William T.,	254 North Front Street.	Nov., 1898.
Tobey, Frank R.,	3942 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1899.
Tomkins, Rev. Floyd W., D.D.,	1904 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1907.
Towne, Nathan P.,	The Gladstone.	Dec., 1897.
Treat, Frederick H.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1899.
Tredick, Edward,	606 Arch Street.	Jan., 1890.
Trumbull, Charles G.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Tupper, Kerr Boyce, D.D.,	New York.	Jan., 1898.
Turner, Charles P., M.D.,	1506 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Tyler, Sidney F.,	1234 Land Title Building.	Oct., 1897.
Van Baun, Wm. Weed, M.D.,	1404 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1907.
Van Lennep, Dr. W. B.,	1421 Spruce Street.	Mch., 1895.
Van Rensselaer, A.,	Eighteenth and Walnut Sts.	Nov., 1901.

Wadsworth, Edward D.,	133 South Twelfth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Walbridge, T. Chester,	136 W. Tulpehocken St., Gtn.	Dec., 1902.
Ward, Alfred Lewis,	1734 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1904.
Ward, E. Tillson, M.D.,	1415 South Broad Street.	Nov., 1901.
Warren, E. Burgess,	2013 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Warren, T. H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Weaver, Clement,	1130 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Weitzel, E. Boyd,	403 West Chelten Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Wells, Calvin,	Pittsburg.	Dec., 1881.
Weston, Francis E.,	1111 Harrison Building.	Dec., 1902.
Weston, Henry G., D.D.,	Chester.	Dec., 1903.
Wharton, Joseph,	P. O. Box 1332.	Nov., 1892.
Whitaker, Bishop O. W.,	4027 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
White, John Stuart, Prof.,	4204 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1905.
White, Stephen W.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
Whitcomb, Charles M.,	1531 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Willard, Dr. De Forest,	1901 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Williams, Parker S.,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1896.
Wilson, Dr. W. P.,	34th St. and Vintage Ave.	Dec., 1901.
Wing, Asa S.,	4028 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Winsor, James D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Winsor, William D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Wood, George,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Wood, Grahame,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Wood, Richard D.,	1313 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Wood, Stuart,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Woodman, George B.	2126 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1883.
Woodward, Dr. George,	708 North American Building.	Dec., 1899.
Worden, Rev. James Avery,	4208 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Zantzinger, Clarence Clark,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1905.

Obituary

Obituary

Angelo Tillinghast Freedley died May 19th. He was born in Cincinnati in 1850. He came to Philadelphia and studied law with William Henry Rawle, being admitted to the bar in 1871. He married in Worcester, Mass., in 1890, Ida Welles Vinton.

Mr. Freedley was prominent in legal and social circles. He was counsel for the Pennsylvania Senate Investigating Committee in 1895; counsel for Philadelphia Clearing House and for several banks and contributor to various legal publications. He was the author of "The General Corporation Law of Pennsylvania," 1880, 1890, and "Limited Partnership Association Laws of Pennsylvania," 1884.

Mr. Freedley's city residence was at 1820 Spruce Street, and he had a summer home at Pomfret, Conn., where he died, and where his widow still lives.

Mr. Freedley was a member of several New York and Philadelphia Clubs, of St. James' Church, and joined the society in 1904.

Dr. Frank Horace Getchell died June 27th. He was born in 1835 and was the son of Horace Williams Getchell, who was the grandson of Dr. Obediah Williams, who was the surgeon of Stark's Regiment on the battlefield of Bunker Hill in the Revolutionary War. He was graduated from Bowdoin College and later from the Jefferson Medical College. At the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Third Maine Volunteers. He served until his health became impaired

and he was detailed to army hospitals. He had practiced medicine in Philadelphia for over forty-three years.

Dr. Getchell is survived by his widow, Mrs. Frederica C. T. Getchell, and a daughter, Miss Lillie Shippen Getchell.

He was one of the charter members of the Society.

Tattnall Paulding died March 5th. He was born in New York State in 1840 and came of a distinguished family, his grandfather, John Paulding, having been one of the captors of Major André in the Revolutionary War. His father was Rear-Admiral Paulding, of the United States Navy.

Tattnall Paulding enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil War in the Seventh New York Regiment and was subsequently appointed lieutenant in the Sixth United States Cavalry. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and was confined in Libby Prison. He was later promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet.

In 1870 he entered the insurance business as agent of a large English company, and when the Delaware Insurance Company, then known as the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, was reorganized, in 1889, he was made president.

Mr. Paulding was a manager of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown, the Mercantile Beneficial Association, the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. He joined the Society in 1896.

Cornelius Nolan Weygandt died February 18th. He was born in Philadelphia in 1832. He came of Revolutionary stock, having descended from the Bechtel family, who were among the earliest settlers of Germantown. His father was Thomas J. Weygandt and his mother, before

her marriage, was Miss Sophia M. Helmboldt. He married in 1864, Miss Lucy E. Thomas.

Mr. Weygandt was graduated from the Philadelphia Central High School in 1848 and entered the Western National Bank as a bookkeeper. From this position he rose rapidly, becoming cashier and then vice-president, finally succeeding Joseph Patterson as president about twenty years ago.

Mr. Weygandt was a director of the bank and of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, the Philadelphia Bourse, the Fairmount Park Association, the Site and Relic Society of Germantown. He was also a member of the Philadelphia Clearing House, and the Sons of the Revolution. He was a founder of the Art Club and was president of the Science and Art Club of Germantown. He joined the Society in 1905.

Edward Grafton Sanger died June 30th. He was born in Waltham, Mass., in 1841, and was a descendant of old New England stock. He came to Philadelphia about ten years ago and was manager for the National Biscuit Company during that time. Mr. Sanger was a man of exemplary character and possessed not only business capacity of a high degree, but exceptional intellectual ability, which was specially recognized in religious and literary circles. He was a member of Dr. Dana's church, and later of the Tioga Presbyterian Church. He joined the Society in 1895.

Names of Deceased Members

Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Aldrich, Silas,	Dec., 1896.	Oct., 1905.
Allyn, Isaac W.,	Nov., 1894.	Feb., 1896.
Andres, Hiram	Dec., 1895.	May, 1898.
Atwood, J. Ward,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Baker, George D., D.D.,	Dec., 1900.	Dec., 1903.
Barrows, William Eliot,	Nov., 1896.	July, 1901.
Bartol, B. H.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Bates, Francis G.,	Nov., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Batterson, H. G., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1903.
Bement, William B.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1897.
Bentley, Henry,	Dec., 1891.	Sept., 1895.
Biddle, A. Sydney,	Jan., 1890.	Apl., 1891.
Boardman, George Dana, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1903.
Bowles, P. P.,	Dec., 1885.	Mch., 1899.
Bradford, Samuel,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Bradley, J. W.,	Dec., 1881.	——, 1883.
Breed, William P., D.D.,	Dec., 1883.	Feb., 1889.
Brown, Samuel C.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1891.
Butler, John M.,	Dec., 1886.	May, 1904.
Caldwell, Frederick L.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1885.
Caldwell. Seth, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1900.
Caldwell, Stephen A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1890.
Claghorn, James L.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1884.
Clapp, E. Herbert,	Jan., 1889.	Nov., 1895.
Clark, Clarence H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1906.
Clark, Edward W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1904.
Coffin, Lemuel,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1895.
Colburn, Arthur,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1901.
Collins, J. C.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1900.
Cooke, Jay,	Dec., 1886.	Feb., 1905.
Dadmun, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Darrah, John C.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1887.
Davis, Henry,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1889.

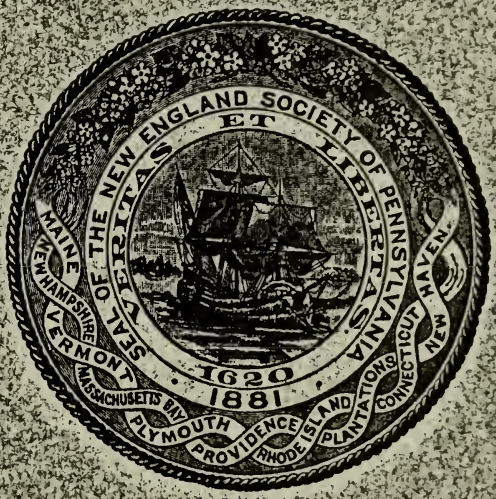
Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Davis, Henry Corbit,	Nov., 1898.	Jan., 1901.
Dorr, Dalton,	Nov., 1883.	Feb., 1901.
Dwight, Edmund P.,	Feb., 1888.	May, 1903.
Edson, Alfred H.,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1902.
Elkins, William L.,	Dec., 1891.	Nov., 1903.
Elwell, Joseph S.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1892.
Elwyn, Alfred L.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1884.
Emery, Titus S.,	Dec., 1888.	Apl., 1894.
Felton, Samuel M.,	Jan., 1882.	Jan., 1889.
Fletcher, George A.,	Nov., 1890.	Dec., 1902.
Freedley, Angelo T.,	Dec., 1904.	May, 1907.
Fuller, J. C.,	Dec., 1882.	Oct., 1904.
Galvin, T. P.,	Dec., 1883.	Apl., 1892.
Getchell, Frank H., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1907.
Gile, Gen. George W.,	Apl., 1887.	Feb., 1896.
Goodell, A. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1900.
Goodwin, D. R., D.D., LL.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1890.
Goodwin, H. Stanley,	Dec., 1887.	Dec., 1892.
Hacker, William,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1898.
Hackett, Horatio B.,	Jan., 1889.	July, 1905.
Haddock, Daniel, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1890.
Haddock, Stanley B.,	Dec., 1886.	Jan., 1900.
Harding, John A.,	Dec., 1892.	Oct., 1904.
Harrington, Edwin,	Dec., 1887.	Sept., 1891.
Hazeltine, Ward B.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1886.
Haven, Charles E.,	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1890.
Hebard, Charles,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1902.
Henry, Charles W.,	Dec., 1889.	Nov., 1903.
Higbee, Dr. E. E.,	Mch., 1884.	Dec., 1889.
Hinckley, Isaac,	Dec., 1883.	Mch., 1888.
Hine, Elmore C., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1895.
Holman, Andrew J.,	Dec., 1889.	Oct., 1891.
Holman, William A.,	Nov., 1896.	Dec., 1897.
Horn, Austin S.,	Dec., 1904.	Sept., 1906.
Hovey, Franklin S.,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1896.
Ide, Charles K.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1885.
Ingham, William H.,	Mch., 1896.	Jan., 1903.

Names of Deceased Members of the

Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Jackson, Charles M.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Kenney, H. F.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Kimball, Fred J.,	Dec., 1882.	July, 1903.
Kimball, Frederick S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1894.
Kingsbury, C. A., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1891.
Kingsley, E. F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1899.
Kingsley, J. E.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1890.
Kingsley, William T.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1893.
Lamson, A. D.,	Dec., 1885.	Nov., 1892.
Lewis, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1886.
Lewis, Henry M.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1906.
Little, Amos R.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1906.
Lockwood, E. Dunbar,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1891.
Marcus, W. N.,	Dec., 1887.	June, 1896.
Merchant, Clarke,	Oct., 1901.	May, 1904.
Merrick, Thomas B.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1902.
Moody, William F.,	Dec., 1890.	Jan., 1899.
Morrell, Daniel J.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Murphy, Francis W.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1894.
Newton, Charles C.,	Dec., 1894.	June, 1906.
Orne, Edward B.,	Jan., 1882.	Aug., 1884.
Osborne, Edwin,	Dec., 1899.	——, 1900.
Passmore, J. A. M.,	Oct., 1902.	Mch., 1903.
Patten, William,	June, 1892.	July, 1892.
Paulding, Tattnall,	Feb., 1896.	Mch., 1907.
Peabody, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1885.
Perkins, Henry,	Dec., 1888.	Dec., 1889.
Pitkin, H. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Nov., 1889.
Plumb, Fayette R.,	Dec., 1901.	Jan., 1905.
Pratt, William A.,	Dec., 1902.	Sept., 1904.
Pulsifer, Sidney,	Dec., 1882.	Mch., 1884.
Ranney, Charles H.,	Dec., 1893.	Feb., 1897.
Rathbun, Robert P.,	Mch., 1893.	Feb., 1899.
Reed, Charles D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1889.
Roberts, Hiram C.,	Nov., 1899.	July, 1904.

Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Robinson, Frank W.,	Apl., 1887.	Apl.. 1891.
Rollins, Edward A.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1885.
Russell, Winfield S.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1884.
Sanger, Edward G.,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1907.
Scollay, John,	Apl., 1888.	June, 1890.
Scott, T. Seymour,	Nov., 1899.	Jan., 1901.
Scranton, Edward S.,	Dec., 1886.	Dec., 1897.
Shackford, John W.,	Dec., 1883.	June, 1905.
Shapleigh, E. B., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1892.
Shapley, Rufus E.,	Apl., 1901.	Feb., 1906.
Shippen, Edward,	Dec., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Smith, Charles Emory,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Smith, Edward Clarence,	Dec., 1883.	Nov., 1889.
Smith, Frank Percy,	Dec., 1892.	Sept., 1894.
Smith, Louis Herbert,	Dec., 1896.	——, 1901.
Smith, Winthrop B.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1885.
Sparhawk, John,	Dec., 1883.	May, 1889.
Stacey, M. P.,	Dec., 1881.	May, 1888.
Stephenson, Walter B.,	Jan., 1891.	Mch., 1901.
Stevens, Rt. Rev. William Bacon,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1887.
Stillwell, Albert H.,	Jan., 1902.	Oct., 1905.
Straw, Harry C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1887.
Sumner, Alfred W.,	Nov., 1890.	Jan., 1898.
Swan, Baxter C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1892.
Tenney, John,	Jan., 1888.	Mch., 1905.
Terry, Arthur L.,	Dec., 1891.	Oct., 1898.
Thomas, A. R., M.D.	Jan., 1894.	Oct., 1895.
Thomas, Rufus R.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1896.
Thompson, Albert K.,	Dec., 1888.	Jan., 1894.
Thompson, E. O.,	Dec., 1892.	Mch., 1901.
Tilden, Walter H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1899.
Tower, Charlemagne,	Dec., 1884.	July, 1889.
Tredick, Charles,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1895.
Trumbull, H. Clay, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1903.
Tucker, Roswell D.,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1883.
Tyler, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1896.
Vanuxem, Louis C.,	Dec., 1895.	Dec., 1903.
Wattles, John D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1893.

Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Wayland, Francis L.,	Dec., 1899.	Dec., 1905.
Wayland, Rev. H. L.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1898.
Wentworth, J. Langdon,	Dec., 1882.	May, 1897.
Wetherill, John Price,	Dec., 1886.	Sept., 1888.
Weygandt, Cornelius N.,	Dec., 1905.	Feb., 1907.
Whittlesey, Mills,	Dec., 1905.	Sept., 1906.
Williams, Dr. Edward H.,	Dec., 1883.	Dec., 1899.
Williams, Hon. Henry W.,	June, 1892.	Jan., 1899.
Windsor, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1889.
Wood, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1882.
Woods, Rev. Byron A.,	Dec., 1895.	Sept., 1897.


SEAL OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA
ET LIBERTAS
1620
1881
MAINE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
VERMONT
MASSACHUSETTS BAY
PLYMOUTH
PROVIDENCE
RHODE ISLAND
PLANTATIONS
CONNECTICUT
NEW HAVEN

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